THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. A. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1866. NO. 42.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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CITY ITEMS.

Women's Superior Gums,
Only 90 cents at the Opera House shoe store.

Heavy Beaver Overcoatings,
Cheap at Needham's, 49 Fifth street.

Dry Good, Dry Goods.
The Ladies of Allegheny and its immediate vicinity will find rare bargains at the new, commodious and exclusively stocked Dry Goods House of Messrs. Erwin, McConnell, & Co., No. 178 Federal street, above the Diamond, Allegheny city.

Country Merchants
When in the city in want of Drugs, Patent Medicines or Perfumery should not fail to call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store. You will always find a bargain there. They don't desire to buy he goods unless you are satisfied they are cheap. Remember the place 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth's cut. 25

Fine Horses and Carriage.
One of the best stables in this part of the country is that kept by Messrs. McVey & Rogers, at No. 45 Fourth street, who always have ready for hire at short notice elegant buggies, carriages, &c., and a fine collection of driving and saddle horses.

Steubenville Female Seminary.
Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D. L. L. D., Superintendent, Rev. A. M. Reid, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday week, opens Dec 5th. The entire plan does not apply on, since nearly as many pupils as can be conveniently accommodated, have already been engaged.

Fine Black Broskin
for pants $1 75 per yard, at Needham's cheap Book House 49 Fifth street.

The Cheapest, Simptest
and best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

The Pork-packing Season.

The New Albany *Ledger* of Tuesday says: We took some trouble yesterday to inform ourselves of the condition and prospects of the coming hog slaughtering season around the falls of the Ohio; and in a conversation with one of the principal packers, we learned that up to the present date, no material change has been made either in this city, Louisville or Jeffersonville. There will be a large hog crop the present year, there is an abundance of the very best corn to feed them on, and for the reason feeders are not likely to harvest the full crop. The supply of corn is pretty well exhausted. It is believed that nearly four hundred thousand hogs will be slaughtered in the cities around the falls during the packing season of 1866-67. There are quite a few already in, by view of packers but really the packing will not be in full swing, we think, before the first week in November, and will be between six and a half and seven and half cents. Those figures are, however, the mere guesses of packers. The probabilities are that the opening price here and at Louisville will be the same as at Cincinnati. Mr. McDonald Co., will be the principal packer here, though a few have it intimated that other parties will pack extensively. The impression is not likely to be given, either here or at Louisville, earlier than the first of December.

GOVERNOR MORTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The name of Governor Morton having been associated with the Presidency, the Indianapolis *Journal* says: The Union party might make a much worse choice than to select Governor Morton, whose executive ability as chief Magistrate of Indiana has won high encomiums from Union men throughout the country; but we have implied it by saying that the Governor is not a candidate for the Presidency, has no idea of being a candidate, and does not wish to be cast in the category of aspirants for that position.

STATE ITEMS.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* demands the immediate removal of Judge Fisher of York county, for wrongfully granting certificates of naturalization contrary to law.

Isaac Blakeslee, Esq., has been placed in charge of the Warren and Franklin Railway as general superintendent. He was formerly connected with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, and lately assistant superintendent of a road in Ohio. He is one of the most intelligent and energetic men in the business, and with the assistance of Captain Mahan, the Warren and Franklin as it is offered as a road can be.

On Thursday last, a little boy four years old named Ralph Sage, left his parents' residence Tidioute, and suddenly disappeared. His disappearance was advertised in the *Journal*, which paper announces his recovery as follows: The missing specimen of Young America has been found; Ralph concluded to visit his grandmother, and did so. Going to the depot, he got on a down train, and told the conductor he was going to Oil City; he got off at Titusville, and made his way to Franklin, where he turned up safe in grand-mother's house. If any other scamp can beat our four year old, let it be made known.

That important and time-honored institution, Jackson College, located at Carlisle, has in respect a very liberal endowment. At a meeting of its friends, held in Philadelphia on Monday, the following facts were stated by Bishop Simpson: The college buildings are wholly free of debt, and a revenue of a few thousands yearly is realized from an endowment fund. The current expenses are limited to the actual income. The funds now being raised are to propagate a failing institution, but to develop more efficiently and more powerfully the educational interests.

On Saturday last, Frank B. Black, Esq., master mechanic of the Oil Creek Railroad, was made the recipient of a splendid gold watch and chain, costing $100—presented to him by the employees of the company in his department, as a token of the high and well merited esteem and friendship of the men for him as a gentleman, and as a valuable and respected employee of the corporation.

The synod of the German Reformed Church is now holding at York its one hundred and twenty-second session. Its first meeting was held at Philadelphia in 1746. There are now present delegates from thirteen classes, including Virginia and North Carolina, in all numbering one hundred clerical and my delegates, and seventy ministerial members. Rev. Dr. Harley, formerly of Baltimore, is President, and Rev. S. Fisher, stated clerk.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Jeff. Davis's Case Again.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman Expected Last Night.

Secretary Seward's Daughter Reported to be Dying.

The Baltimore Imbroglio.

Stock-Jobbing Dispatches About the Mexican Question.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1866.

The Executive Mansion.

The White House has been thronged to-day. No general audience was given. Secretaries McCulloch, Wells, and the Attorney General were each accorded long interviews. Among the anxious and unsuccessful attendants was ex-Gen. Dick Taylor.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

Hon. W. B. Reed, counsel for Jefferson Davis, left here this morning for Richmond, intending to consult with his client on his return. Chief Justice Chase is in the city, and will, it is said, seek an audience with the President.

Lieutenant General Sherman.

Lieutenant General Sherman telegraphed this afternoon that he would arrive in Washington per midnight train of this P. M. He will be the guest of General Grant.

Serious Illness of Miss Seward.

Secretary Seward's daughter is is reported to be dying to-night. Her illness has been very brief.

The Maryland Difficulty.

The Baltimore Imbroglio thickens. It is known to-night that the Commissioners will not appear before the Governor to-morrow either in person or by counsel, General Canby has been in Baltimore in the entire day. Governor Swann came over upon the evening train and repaired immediately to the White House, probably to confer upon his next step in the premises.

Sensation Dispatches.

The recent dispatches from Washington, purporting to give substantial shape to treaties now in abeyance be ween this country and Mexico, whereby it is reported that Napoleon is to be rewarded for his usurpation of the Imperial Government, and that the latter is to be remodeled upon the basis of a protectorate, are regarded as direct attempts to influence stocks generally, and Mexican bonds particularly.

The *Washington Reporter* this morning speaks by the card in these matters, has a double leaded editorial pronouncing the whole story unwarranted.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

NOTABILITIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President to-day had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, in relation to an official nature. Audience was also given to Representative Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, and the Delegate Goodwin, of Arizona territory. Besides these, there were at the White House Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, Judge Rice, of Maine, General Dick Taylor, of Louisiana, and Judge Gilmore, of Indiana.

PARDONED.

The President has signed the pardon of Johnson Winn, convicted in November, 1864, before the United States District Court of New York, of passing counterfeit United States fractional currency, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years and six months.

THE PUBLIC LANDS IN FLORIDA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the land office at Tallahassee, Fla., returns showing that during the year the disposal of public lands in the State for actual settlement. In the months of August and September, 1866, 80 acres in each month, were taken up by settlers under the homestead act of June 2, 1866, which law applied exclusively to the disposal of public lands in the Southern States.

APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments of internal revenue officers were made to-day as follows: Wm. Douglass, assessor for the Eighth district of New Jersey; Seymour Bronsell, collector for the Fifth district of Michigan.

FROM TORONTO.

Trial of Fenian Prisoners.

Captain Lynch Sentenced to Death.

TORONTO, C. W., October 25.—The second day of the Fenian trials commenced at 10 A. M. The Court was densely crowded. The trial of Lynch was continued. The evidence for the defence was commenced by bringing several of the Fenian prisoners to prove that Lynch was at Fort Erie in the capacity of a peace officer, and as far as they knew had no military connection with it. They say that they saw him there with a book and pencil, taking notes and having arms. They also endeavored to prove a case of mistaken identity, that it was General O'Neil, not Lynch, that the Crown witnesses saw at Fort Erie, named Sawyer, French somewhat resembling O'Neil, and dressed like him. The mother of John Ryall, who turned Queen's evidence, was put in the witness box, and gave her son a very bad character. She said she would not believe him on oath. Mr. Martin, defendant's counsel, then made an able speech. Solicitor General Cockburn replied, reviewing the evidence for the defense. He said the evidence must convict the prisoner, and although the witness had been allowed the privilege to be a newspaper correspondent, not a particle of evidence was adduced to show that such was the case. The proprietor of the paper had not been summoned. The Judge then charged the jury, who retired and were locked up in a room for a verdict of guilty. The Judge then passed a sentence of death.

TORNADO AT TURK'S ISLAND.

Eight Hundred Houses Destroyed—Twenty Lives Lost—Immense Loss of Property.

HALIFAX, October 25.—The schooner Victor makes the following report: Turk's Island, on the 30th of September, (Sunday) was visited with a terrific hurricane, destroying over eight hundred houses. Twenty lives were lost, and a number of persons were crippled and otherwise injured. Over three thousand persons were rendered houseless, penniless and almost naked. The whole loss of property of the Colony is in the most destitute condition. The Government houses and public buildings are destroyed. One hundred and twenty thousand bushels of salt were swept away. Six foreign and twelve Island crafts were driven by the force of the gale into Salt City, the ruin is equally severe. Five vessels are ashore. At Cockburn Harbor the ruin is quite as great, scarcely enough houses remain to shelter the destitute. Four more vessels were lost.

Cable Tariff to be Reduced Fifty per Cent.

OFFICE OF LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To Mr. D. H. Craig, General Agent of Associated Press.

DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure to inform you, and through you the public, that on and after the first day of November, the tariff on all messages passing through the Atlantic Cable will be reduced fifty per cent. Very truly, your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

New Jersey Bribery Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., October 25.—The legislative bribery cases were concluded to-day. In the case of the State vs. Garret Van Wagoner, the jury, under direction of the court, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Nothing in the opinion of the State's counsel, was made out. The cases of Barclay Harris, in consequence of the absence of witnesses for the defense, went over for term. In the second indictment against David Hoagland, the State's counsel entered a *nolle prosequi*, in consequence of a defect in the indictment.

Murderer Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, October 25.—Matthew Gibson, a citizen, charged with murdering Sergeant Stuck, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, in Park county, Texas, has been arrested by the civil authorities, and held for trial under bonds. He was afterwards arrested by military order from Gen. Heintzelman. He was then brought by *habeas corpus* before District Judge Goode, who decided that the military had no jurisdiction of his offense, being a citizen.

Bark Ashore—Fenian Captain to be Hung.

PUFFALO, October 24.—The bark P. C. Sherman, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, is ashore at Goisblane Island, near the straits of Mackinac.

There is a report in town this evening that the Fenian Captain Lynch had been found guilty at the trial in Toronto, and would be hung in November.

Heavy Sentence—Failure of an Oil Dealer.

BOSTON, October 25.—At Lawrence to-day, George A. Kimberstone, one of the livery burglars, and engaged in an affray with State constables some time ago, was sentenced to State's prison for twenty years.

The New Bedford *Standard* says the failure of George A. Simmons, oil dealer of Boston, for a quarter of a million of dollars is reported, and it is stated that his liabilities to parties in this city are $100,000.

Congressional Nominations.

MONTPELIER, VT., October 25.—At the Union Convention held to-day at Hyde Park, to nominate candidates for Congress in place of Messrs. Hoyt and Baxter, who were voted for by the Republicans in September last, when Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving ninety-five votes.

BY THE CABLE.

Work at the Manchester Mills.

Further Decline in Five-Twenties.

Prusso-Saxon Treaty Ratified.

Change in the French Cabinet.

French Troops to Leave Rome in December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mills to Work Short Time.

LIVERPOOL, October 24, Evening.—It has been decided at Manchester to work the mills only on short time.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, October 24, Evening.—The steamship Brittania, from New York October 6th, has arrived.

PRUSSIA.

The Treaty with Saxony.

BERLIN, October 25.—The treaty between Prussia and Saxony has been fully ratified. Pursuant to its provisions Saxony is to pay ten million florins. The army of Saxony has already been dissolved.

BADEN.

The Baden House of Deputies has rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

FRANCE.

Changes in the Cabinet.

PARIS, October 25.—Rumors are current that changes in the French cabinet are imminent. The threatened rupture is caused by the Emperor insisting on the negotiation of a large loan.

French Troops to Leave Rome.

It is now said that the French troops will leave Rome in December.

AUSTRIA.

Marshal Benedek.

VIENNA, October 25.—Field Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, has been placed on the retired list.

LONDON, noon, October 25.—The money market is slightly easier. Consols, 89¼; Erie, 39½; Illinois Central, 77¼; 5-20s, 68¾.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, October 24, Evening.—Consols closed at 89¾ for money. The closing prices for American securities are: United States 5-20's, 68¾; Illinois Centrals, 78; Erie, 39½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 24, evening.—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, the market closing dull. Middling uplands, 15d.

LIVERPOOL, noon, October 25.—Cotton is quiet and steady, with estimated sales of 13,000 bales. Middling uplands opened at 15d.

The market for tallow is firm.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Treasure Recovered—Brutal Murder in Salt Lake City—Cotton and Sugar Crops of Honolulu—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Private letters say that the treasure of the Bremen bark Libella, buried on Wake Island, has been recovered and sent to Hong Kong.

Prime wheat is quoted to-day at $1 77½ per 100 lbs.

A Salt Lake telegram says Dr. John King Robinson, formerly Assistant Surgeon at Camp Douglas, was decoyed away from his home at a late hour on Wednesday night, under the pretext of his services being professionally required, and then murdered in a house of ill fame. His funeral took place to-day, under the direction of the order of Odd Fellows. An investigation of the matter is demanded, nothing except that five or six persons were concerned in it.

Honolulu advices state that a few plantations were grinding sugar. The crop this year is estimated at 3,000 tons. The cotton crop is much better than last year, and the staple finer and longer. The cotton planted in bank of the sea was very active.

Mining shares are advancing. Chollar, $152; Ophir, $89; Yellow Jacket, $680; Savage, $122. Legal Tenders, 71.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Hostilities Commenced—Indians Routed by United States Cavalry.

JULESBURG, COLORADO, October 24.—The Indian war has commenced. Two hundred and fifty head of stock were driven off by the Indians, within a few miles of Mount Sedgwick. One hundred head of mules, owned by Henry Carlile, have been driven off. Also one hundred and one hundred and fifty head of cattle, belonging to Vevay Wall, of Denver, were also driven off. Several of the night herders were killed by the savages, and others have been wounded. Trains have been attacked at various points, but in each case the Indians have been repulsed.

Asson as the hostile disposition of the Indians was known, Captain Gordon, with a detachment of the Eighth United States Infantry, commanding at this post, he at once mounted companies E and H, of the Second United States Cavalry, who started after the Indians, and overtook them, killing five and wounding fifteen of them and capturing all their ponies and wigwams, with the loss of but two of our men. Much credit is due to Lieutenants Bell and Bedford for their untiring exertions in recapturing more than one half of the stock driven off.

Since the above dispatches were handed Sheridan Indians have passed within three miles of Weld county, with very hostile demonstrations towards the whites.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The people of many of the county townships of Portage county, have a pleasant custom of holding town fairs once a year, which are very enjoyable reunions for neighbors and acquaintances. The Randolph Fair, held on Saturday week, was a complete success, there was a large attendance and a fine show—finer in some departments than at the County Fair.

The Warren *Chronicle* says Day, the colored burglar, now in the Trumbull county jail, was taken violently ill on Sunday, of brain fever, and is in a critical condition. For sometime past he has complained of soreness on the side of his neck, claiming that something was there which gave him much pain and shoulder. On Monday, Dr. Metcalf made an examination, and on making an incision on the side of the neck found a large sewing needle, which had entered the neck, under the ear, and passed downward ten or twelve inches through the flesh.

Mr. Unger, an elderly man, and a resident of Marlboro township, Stark county, committed suicide on Thursday morning of last week, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. The deceased was in destitute circumstances, and despondent on account of the times. He was a man of reputed wealth, and was well known in the vicinity.

The Mahoning *Register* says: A Company, of which Messrs. John Stambaugh, Jr., Nathaniel Brown and Charles D. Arms are prominent members, have purchased land, below Crab creek, near the Home Coal Company's mines, in Youngstown, and will erect a large sawing mill, which will cost about $80,000. Work will be commenced on the building at an early date, and the machinery, we hear, has already been contracted for. This new manufacturing enterprise will give an additional impetus to the rapidly increasing population and business of the place, and will doubtless cause a population to burst of the village to grow up around the new works soon after they go into operation. We understand that the company will be laid out into streets and building lots. Those enterprising business men, Messrs. Tinkey Andrews, William J. Hitchcock, and W. W. Andrews, have decided to build a large double stark furnace in Youngstown. The stack will probably be near that of the old steel works, in the east end of the village. As soon as the arrangements are completed, the work will go forward without delay.

Spontaneous Generation.

A convert appears in the field in favor of this theory, in the person of M. Donne, whose couple of years ago, communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results of certain experiments, tending to refute it.

In a recent paper, addressed to the same body, M. Donne states that, having in his first experiments left a number of eggs to expose themselves during the heat of summer, the putrefaction which ensued inside the shell did not produce any microscopic vegetation or animalcules, whence he was led to come to the conclusion that this absence of all vegetable or animal life was owing to the absolute exclusion of the outward air from the inside of the egg; but that he had reconsidered the subject, and instituted another experiment to ascertain whether the small quantity of air naturally contained in the egg might possibly not be sufficient to determine the great phenomenon of spontaneous generation. There must be, he thought, an intervention of vivifying air from without, though a small quantity of air contained in the egg does not circulate, and is merely composed as the putrefaction proceeds; the oxygen is absorbed, and the nitrogen loses its power of sustaining or producing life. M. Donne therefore instituted a new series of experiments, in which, after carefully weighing a number of eggs, he enveloped them in very cotton previously exposed to a temperature of one hundred and fifty degrees Centigr. The cotton was gined on, so as to prevent its shifting, and a thin metallic paste, previously made red hot, in order to destroy the germs that might be adhering to it, was then introduced obliquely into the cotton, till reaching the top of the shell it pierced a small hole through. All the eggs so prepared were placed upright in a dish filled with warm ashes, and the whole was covered with a glass receiver. At the end of about a month the eggs were examined, and the surface of the matter contained in them was found covered with mold of a white grayish, yellowish or greenish tint. This mold, examined under the microscope, was found to be an organized vegetation resembling the globules of penicillium glaucum, after which M. Donne's result M. Donne considers to be conclusive in favor of spontaneous vegetation,

THE LATE FIRE AT OIL CITY.

Nine Thousand Barrels of Oil Destroyed—Loss from $75,000 to $100,000—Loss of Life.

The Pithole *Record* of Tuesday gives the following particulars of the fire on Monday:—A destructive fire occurred at Oil City yesterday morning, destroying nearly one-quarter of the oil shipping portion of the city. It broke out at about two o'clock A. M. The engineer at Fisher's wharf commenced to fire up the engine at about that hour, when a terrific explosion took place, setting fire to the engine house, and burning the engineer in a terrible manner. The fire immediately spread to the large wooden tanks of Fisher & Bro. The flames then made rapid progress, destroying the tanks and other property of Weaver & Adams, Baxter & Ellison, Gallagher & Danvers, National Refining and Storing Company, the Lucesco Company and T. B. Porteus. The fire spread as far as the track of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, destroying everything in its path. Here its further progress was prevented by the almost superhuman exertion of the citizens and firemen combined. Three men were drowned. The engineer who was on duty where the fire originated cannot recover. One fireman had his legs badly crushed. Twenty flatboats were burned. It is estimated that nine thousand barrels of oil were destroyed. The total loss of property can not fall short of $50,000; it is probable that it will exceed that amount. This is the first fire that has occurred at Oil City since the organization of the fire department, and the fire companies, it is said, in imitation of those in New York, had a jolly time. Had the flames spread into the city, its complete destruction would have been inevitable.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Tuesday, says: The fire broke out in Fisher Brothers' engine house in their shipping yard, located on the west side of the creek, at half-past one A. M., yesterday and spread with great rapidity, and was only arrested at six o'clock in the morning. The following is a summary of the extent of the losses and the names of some of the sufferers: Five tanks containing from six to eight thousand barrels of oil were consumed; also ten thousand empty barrels; eight bulk oil boats; fifteen flat boats; two dwelling houses; and a number of small buildings, including the boat yard. Two men were drowned in an oil tank, and three or four other persons were badly burned. The total loss was estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A fire broke out at No. 663 Hudson street, New York, Wednesday night, which extended to adjoining buildings, and destroyed property valued at twenty thousand dollars.

A *Herald* Charleston correspondent says: The pronunciamento of South Carolina are aiding Gov. Orr to carry the Constitutional Amendment through the Legislature as a measure of relief for the distressed State.

The race between the yachts Vesta and Halcyon, in the New York harbor, was won by the former. The Vesta came in ahead one hour and one minute and thirty seconds. The time allowed the Halcyon, according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, was forty seven minutes and thirty seconds. The Vesta is the victor by two minutes and a half.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed until next spring. The further delay is attributed by Chief Justice Chase to the stupid blundering of Judge Underwood in dealing with the geographical boundaries of the judicial districts without making the proper allotment of Judges.

The amount of gold in the United States Treasury has reached $9,000,000, including $1,000,000 in certificates. $20,000,000 will be disbursed on the 1st of November for the 5-20 interest coupons, then due.

During the last fiscal year $1,000,000 were transmitted from one part of the country to the other, through the money order offices, against $500,000 the year before. There is no reason to doubt that the coming year will witness the same growth and appreciation of this safe mode of transmitting the savings of the people.

A *Times* Washington special says: The removal of Cuthburt Bullitt, United States Marshall for Louisiana, was to-day accomplished. D. H. McKee, of New Orleans, was appointed in his place. The opponent of the former made a serious charge against him, which he denied to him, and Mr. Bullitt had had no opportunity to meet the charge. His reply is understood to be on the way hither.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The prize lists for the following vessels have been forwarded to the Fourth Auditor's Office, and the payments will be made to the officers and men of the vessels engaged in the capture of a month or two: Mary Clinton, valued at $16,209 85, captured May 29th, 1861, by the United States steamer Kingfisher; Lady Sterling, valued at $140,000, captured March 10th, 1862, by the United States steamer Quaker City.

The London *Times* of Monday, special says: The citizens of Stephenson, Alabama, loudly condemn the incendiary act by which the freedmen's school house here was burned. Mr. Moses Hoge, Superintendent of the Virginia Freedmen's Relief Association at a cost of six hundred dollars.

Volney Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, is in prison in Louisville, charged with forgery.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Major General Thomas J. Wood, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Mississippi, has transmitted to the President a petition, signed by many citizens of that State, and addressed to the Commissioner, He states that in Brookhaven district numerous complaints are being made by the freedmen that their arrearages for labor performed during the past year have not been received, and that no attempt to sell a freedman. From the petition Columbus reports have been received showing that the town of Columbus is the rendezvous of the unemployed freedmen, who flock there for rations. The state of much suffering and destitution are apparent among them. The number of these destitute freedmen is estimated at 2,000.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

THE PARIS ACADEMY.

At a late sitting, Mr. Dormas presented a paper from M. J. Riban, on a new vegetable principle called Ilicin, which he says exists in the Southern parts of France, as also in Spain and Italy, a plant called by botanists *Cornaria myrtifolia*, or myrtle leaved sumach, considered poisonous by M. Riban, but only because it contains this principle in large quantities and as used for dyeing and tanning. The principle is also venemous; it crystallises in oblique rhomboidal prisms, and is white and bitter; it melts at 220 deg. Centigr., is but slightly soluble in water, but very much so in ether or boiling alcohol.

A letter was received from Dr. Delarue, of Lyons, stating that his remedy for cholera is bicarbonate of magnesia. This substance is well known as a perfect antidote to all kinds of acids, and especially of the nitrous compounds to which the author attributes the cause of the illness.

M. Guerin Meneville announced that the silkworm disease which for several years past has had now acquired considerable extension in France, and that in most of the plantations in the silk districts of the country, and that this year it might be seen thriving in the open air, and will consequently be exempt from the ravages that have prevailed during the last two months.

A curious paper was sent in by Dr. Le Play, on Carbonic Acid. This gas mixed with air excites violently the nerves of sensation, whereas with which it is in contact. Hence it may excite a powerful reaction in living tissues, and particularly in the nervous system. In persons subjected to it for some time, a slight tendency to inflammation, and especially spitting of blood is observed. Then carbonic acid is very destructive to life. Dr. Le Play says that with the inflammation the blood is thinned, and thus modify the vitality of the tissues.

SILVERED OBJECT GLASSES.

An astronomer engaged in observing the physical constitution of the sun through one of the large telescopes at his disposal, is always obliged to have recourse to certain expedients in order to diminish the intensity of light and heat that get concentrated in the focal image. A black or smoked glass, for instance, before which he places a prism, will protect the eye for a short time from the intensity of solar radiation; but if the observation be continued for any length of time, and if the object-glass be large, the glass will get heated, and even sometimes crack, and subserver to the direct rays of the sun. It has been attempted to remedy this inconvenience by keeping the object-glass cool, either by means of a diaphragm, but this of course diminishes its optic power. Other means have been devised which all open to serious objections. In a paper addressed last week to the Academy of Sciences, M. Foucault explains how to turn the village to grow up around the new works soon after they go into operation. We understand that the silvering will be laid out into streets and building lots. Those enterprising business men, Messrs. Tinkey Andrews, William J. Hitchcock, and W. W. Andrews, have decided to build a large double stark furnace in Youngstown. The stack will probably be near that of the old steel works, in the east end of the village. As soon as the arrangements are completed, the work will go forward without delay.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

BISMARCK ON AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 25.

Prussia the Natural Ally of the United States.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Tribune*, G. W. Smalley, gives the following account of an interview with Count Bismarck: The conversation touched briefly on American affairs. "I regard Prussia as the ally of the United States," said Bismarck. "I never had a doubt. The tory party in Prussia, to which I am supposed to belong, at the outbreak of your war, besought the King to recognize the South. I opposed it inflexibly. To me it was clear that the North only could be the true ally of Prussia. With the North we had identity in common. The Government of Prussia never wavered in its friendship for yours. The sentiment of the people was with the North. Their eyes flashed brighter than ever. "It is a traditional policy with us. Frederick the Great was, I think, the first European sovereign to recognize your independence. I am heartily glad that the United States Government understands and reciprocates the friendly feeling we have steadily maintained;" and here Bismarck paused, and looked me, I think unpublished in America. "At the beginning of our war," said Count Bismarck, "Austria was, before Europe, what we on the water, and Italy was not sure to us. We supposed to use that the Austrian navy, not its naval officers should join us with 5000 men and suitable vessels. They were not to come at all as the Confederate navy, but as individuals, and the most eminent officers among them were included in the offer. I consulted you about it, and you replied that the acceptance of this offer would be offensive to the American Government. Mr. Wright, I no doubt, and wrote to Washington. He received instructions to oppose the scheme, and I at once declined to have anything to do with it. Pennmes made the proposal."

Railroad Collision in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 25.—A passenger and consignation train on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, collided this morning near Russellville, Ky. Part of the cars were precipitated over a forty feet embankment. Jack Thompkins, one of the oldest and best engineers in the country, had both legs crushed. No further particulars.

Anecdote of a Would-be Congressman

From the Daily News.

Morrissey is one of the men who back down when he has made up his mind to fight, whether the contest is to be with an athletic pugilist or a set of dyspeptic politicians. Though certain men have questioned him, time and again, that the presence in the field will certainly defeat the Democratic State ticket, he yet holds his position, regardless of consequences, and has so disposed his forces as to secure for himself a chance for success in the coming election. His promptness to defy the fates has been one of John's characteristics, and was strikingly manifested in his efficiency with Poole. The story will bear repetition.

Poole and Morrissey met in a bar-room, where the latter expressed a desire to fight—and Hyer, "What," said Poole, "you talk of fighting the boss? You can't ask one of your men." "I can wallop you in five minutes," said Morrissey.

Money was bet on this, and on the following morning the gladiators met at the foot of the dock. Morrissey knew, as well as he knew his name, that he was destined to be beaten by perhaps a hundred of Poole's friends. "Put up," was the unfriendly word from the backers of Poole, and as his adversary assumed the attitude of battle he stepped down, and caught him and like a flash had a thumb in his eye, and he was in the struggle for the mastery commenced. Lying s'attempted the rescue of his friend, but the crowd fell upon him mercilessly, and after he was thoroughly beaten, Morrissey was declared the prostrate Morrissey.

Lying on the ground Morrissey to cry "enough," and the advice was followed, which probably saved his life. When he was released Morrissey took his seat in the string piece, and with his bruised head resting on his hands, appeared to be in thought, but in a few seconds he rose, took Lying by the arm, entered his carriage and drove off without uttering a word.

In like spirit, reckoning nothing of the perils of the conflict, he has made his entry upon the field of politics.

The Daily News should have added that this occurrence took place only a short time previous to the mysterious murder of Poole.

BY FOREIGN MAILS

Insanity of Empress Carlotta.

Massacre of Christians by the Turks.

Trouble Between Austria and Prussia.

Proclamation from the Cretan Assembly.

Condition of the Empress Carlotta.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says of the insanity of the Empress Carlotta: The hallucination was evidenced by her insisting that she was surrounded by Mexican and other enemies, who sought to take her life, so she absolutely refused to quit the Vatican. The Pope treated her with much kindness, inviting foreign ladies of distinction to remain with her during the night, the Empress being accommodated in the palace contrary to rule and precedent.

It is said in Paris that Napoleon's health is considerably improved. On the contrary, it is reported from Berlin that he is in quite a dangerous condition, and that his death may be looked for at any moment.

Most of the French journals give up the cause of Maximilian in Mexico. Some Paris writers, however, assert that he will not abdicate, but attempt to rule in a narrowed area of territory.

From the seat of war in Candia, we have an account of the massacres perpetrated by the Turks on forty unarmed Christians after the late defeat of the Sultan's troops, with official evidences of the high handed feeling which animates the revolutionists.

The London *Times*, of the 15th of October says: The Austrian Government is busily engaged casting guns on various models, and they are to undergo the ordeal of their position against the other. The experiment at Fortress Mourie proves more than the weakness of unarmed land forces, it showed the inadequacy of four inch armor.

The protest of the King of Hanover, which was published in Austria, is likely to be a source of difference between Austria and Prussia. The Government of Count Bismarck has complained to the cabinet of Vienna of the publication. If it have any significance, it is equivalent to a declaration on the part of Austria, backstabbing the Government of Congress and the termination of the North, he intends to continue his opposition to the amendment, and his efforts to prevent its ratification. There would be little cause for regret in the event, except for the circumstance that the attitude and aims of the President have undergone no change. It were bad enough to know that the irresistible current of Northern opinion in favor of the Amendment could be overborne from motives of necessity, nor taught him the inutility of further resistance to it; but the latter becomes a grievous error when it is considered as a cause-less, gratuitous expression of opinion by the Executive of matters on which he has no right to express an opinion, which is out of time and in a form which can only serve to aggravate existing difficulties and intensify the bitterness which unhappily characterizes their discussion. Nothing could be more unwise or reprehensible to make known the views entertained by the President touching the amendment, for the purpose of influencing State Legislatures, together with the reasons upon which they are based. Such a course has assumed the proportions of a pretext for the revival of an opposition which recent events have shown to be baseless. The President's experience in the canvass, like the true barbarians, destroy villages wherever they pass, and leave behind them only ruins and scenes of crime in their fury. Instead of allowing this to grieve us, we should rather rejoice in the lesson of the past, and in the new show the world that the Turks, despite all efforts of Europe, consider them of the most unbelieved, but the people of Crete, in order to show the unjust Christian Governments that you are fully capable of governing yourself, and not under a foreign yoke, you must abstain from all unjust acts, indiscriminate and barbarity. You must respect the property of the Mussulman equally with that of the Christian, not only in words, but in deeds, and you must always bearing in mind the gospel precept which says "Do unto others as they would deeds to you." You must not allow the regular or irregular Musulman troops whom the fortune of war may place in your hands as prisoners, but treat them with humanity, and relieve their necessities, for we are self-assured that in acting in this way your future is unknown to us, our brothers may also be made to respect the rights of war, and also be made to profit by your example in exchange.

Having given great nations of the earth, as you have latterly done, that you have only taken up arms to gain your liberty and that, having gained it, you are worthy of the country. May Almighty God graciously faith-ful to the cause of justice.

A letter from Rome in the *Gazette du Midi*, gives some further details respecting the Papal Envoy's interview with the Emperor and interview with the Sovereign. Pontiff, the Empress discussed with great the question of reconcilement with Mexico, and insisted with much earnestness that the Pope should do more and more out of duty than any other Northern Power, the position of the Northern Democracy in respect to the Mexican question. In this matter the Holy Father met her demands, and declared that he was willing to do all that was consistent with an unbroken one many. In respect to the relations between the United States and Mexico, in spite of all the assertions to the contrary in the press, she, however, is not according to the Emperor's opinion, conducting herself in a manner calculated to offend the Holy Father must be attributed to the necessity of the case, and to the fact that the Northern Democracy will never indorse the armed intervention and consequent restoration. If we are to believe the advices from Mexico, the foreign fellow-citizens we would counsel them to reject the proposal of the Emperor, and to rely on peaceful and constitutional laws, to maintain order, to protect and encourage the freedmen by the labor, and to wait for the solution of the agitating questions of federal politics without any fear of a reconstruction in their only hope of redress is in Northern justice. When it becomes evident that they are determined to maintain the laws and preserve, that they will neither humiliate themselves nor will they permit the country—but that they will furnish no food to agitation, but quietly demean themselves as law abiding citizens, and wait for the result, nothing will shake their resolution not to be parties to their further humiliation."

The Pope is said to be very reticent and Mr. Browning believe that it is not certain that we shall not have a rupture with Rome. The Italian people enter an indignant denial. The cruel which Mr. Johnson and his advisers effect that the Government is in danger of the extension, is not felt by the people, and still less do they believe that the Papal representatives in Washington are the enemies of its existence."

The *Post* calls it an ill-timed and illogical outgiving.

The *Express* approves it heartily as a statesmanlike paper.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A Scourging from the Tribune.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Tribune* has the following this morning: Mr. Phillips is to lecture this evening in our city. His theme, as announced, is "The Duty of the Democratic Party." He has since changed this to "Reject the Amendment—Depose the President

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

JOHNSON AND SHERMAN.

The last man whom we would seek to depreciate in the public estimation is Lieutenant General SHERMAN. He has done his State most excellent, we may say invaluable service, and the people would be guilty of the grossest ingratitude did they fail to recognize and endeavor to requite his great achievements. In his military capacity we all rate him as only inferior to GRANT, and that is a proud eminence of popular esteem that many might envy. So long as it pleases him to occupy simply a military position, he will always be regarded with unmingled favor, admiration and respect. With judicious curb upon his tongue and as little use of pen and ink as possible, he may retain for an indefinite period, the second place in the affections of the nation. The question of most interest, therefore, in connection with his name, is, whether he has sufficient self-control to exercise these wise restraints.

His antecedents will lead to the apprehension that circumstances may render this doubtful. On more than one occasion, when addressing promiscuous crowds, or writing private letters—evidently intended for publication—he has shown a want of balance, a restless desire to dabble in politics, and a certain imperious disdain of our institutions as they exist. These tendencies bode no certain future of regard and exemption from unsparing criticism for him. If he will insist upon entering the political arena he must take his chance with the rest of the somewhat battered gladiators whom he selects for his new associates. No one will ever say one word against him as a soldier. In that character he is above the reach of calumny. But as a component of a partizan cabinet; as an ambitious office seeker; as a toady to Executive vanity and power, no more consideration nor mercy will be shown to him, than if he had been all his life plain Mr. SHERMAN, and had never taken Atlanta nor made his famous March to the Sea.

It is asserted, and seemingly upon irrefragible authority, that General SHERMAN has written a letter to President JOHNSON indorsing "my policy" and seeking as well as he can to strengthen the Executive backbone in the coming struggle with Congress. We have been unwilling to believe in the consistency of so egregious an act of egotistic indiscretion; but the evidence in support of the rumor is almost too strong to justify further doubt. It is said this letter is to be kept back until the next important State election and is then to be sprung upon an astonished public, after the manner of a grand theatrical sensation. The "my policy" men and the bread-and-butter brigade whisper significantly of a big gun they have primed for firing just before the New York contest for the Governorship next month, and the colossal piece of metaphorical ordnance to which they thus mysteriously refer is shrewdly conjectured to be this same incendiary epistle. As JOSH BILLINGS would irreverently say: "Let her went!" We think the country and the world can stand the explosion without any serious inconvenience or derangement of ideas. It will make a loud noise for a moment; a few feeble minded folk will be startled, and then—why then, all that will be left to tell us of the grand event—that was to have been—will be a little smoke and a most intolerable stench.

This stench will cleave to the name and fame of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN forevermore. He will never be able to shake it from his garments, nor sweeten his national reputation again. From the day that that letter is published he sinks from the glorious pinnacle of renown on which he now stands down to the level of the time-serving, trimming, tricky politician. It will have no effect, one way or the other. It will not be strong enough to satisfy the Democrats; it will be too weak to injure the Union Republicans; while those who think anything that the devastator of Georgia and the Carolinas may say will have a conciliatory effect upon the South, must know very little of human nature.

A report collateral with this about the letter—a report certain'y not without some foundation—is that the reward of its writer is to have an appointment as provisional Secretary of War, in the place of Mr. STANTON; the appointment being made provisional so as to enable SHERMAN to hold resigning his Lieutenant Generalship. We have heretofore remarked the vanity of Mr. JOHNSON is without limit and of the corset texture. If ever man could simper sweetly while pullsful of melted butter were being poured over him it is he. If ever President could grin complacently, while lick-spittle fellow-citizens kissed his boots, that President is ANDREW JOHNSON. SHERMAN has tickled him, and, snickering in his savorest manner, he in return pokes SHERMAN in the ribs with a portfolio. Charming arrangement! Exatic reciprocation of friendly offices! Could anything more delightful and appropriate be imagined?

The points for reflection with the public and the press—supposing the alliance between the mutual ticklers be carried into effect—is this: What should we have to expect from such a combination? What are the characters of the two men of whom it would be constituted? We know from experience that both are hot-headed, arrogant and arbitrary to the last degree; that both are cursed with an inordinate self-conceit; that, while one is a demagogue, and panders to the worst passions of the populace, the other has taken no pains to conceal his utter contempt for the people and the newspapers that reflect public opinion. With such a couple, in full understanding with each other, controlling the army and the world, what might they not attempt, what might they not do, when ambition had lulled to sleep whatever of scruples or conscience still remain in them? We have no desire to be alarmists; but, in view of the crisis that may chance to occur, we think the threatened compact between President JOHNSON and General SHERMAN an affair of sufficient consequence to arouse attention, if not to excite suspicion.

Yet suspicion should not be indulged in lightly, with regard to General SHERMAN, at least. Spite of many eccentricities and infirmities of temper and disposition, his record of patriotism is clear and sound as that of any officer in the army. In speaking as we have of him, we have merely supposed a case, on the strength of Washington news, sent to us in undoubtedly good faith. Rumor is not always reliable, and unless the rumors we have mentioned should prove unmistakably so, no amount of idle gossip should be allowed to cast a stain upon a character that has hitherto been but slightly tarnished. He is warmly defended in various quarters. For example, the Chicago *Tribune* declares that no letter has been written by him to the President at all, and that he has never been offered a seat in the Cabinet. The *Tribune* says:

> There is good reason to believe that General Sherman is one of the last men the President would invite to a seat in his Cabinet. There is a personal feud between the two, as old as that between Sherman and Halleck, or Sherman and Stanton, and one that originated, probably, in the same matter—the negotiation with the rebel General Johnston. General Sherman thought that the manner in which the terms he had proposed or assented to, were disapproved by the Executive, was unnecessarily summary, harsh and unkind, and that the intention was to injure and degrade him in the eyes of the country. But whatever the reason, the existence of ill-feeling between the Lieutenant General and the President, was rapidly made manifest by the latter in an incident which we will relate:
>
> "A distinguished General from Iowa was in Washington, and knowing that General Sherman had written to the President, referring to his military career in high terms of commendation, called at the White House with a Cabinet Minister from his own State, for the purpose of obtaining this letter. Having stated his wishes to the President, the latter inferred erroneously that he sought a commission in the regular army, and relied upon General Sherman's letter as his recommendation. So misunderstanding him, he remarked promptly and with much spirit: 'No letter that General Sherman could write would aid you here in obtaining a commission. To this the General with equal warmth and spirit, responded: 'I had rather have that letter of General Sherman than any commission you can could give me.'"

Nevertheless the *Tribune* must know that politics make strange bed-fellows. For expediency's sake, or to gain some special object, or to defeat a mutual enemy what strange affiliations have not been seen? SHERMAN is human, and approachable to great men however cantankerous he may have chosen to be with those over whom he could safely domineer. True, President JOHNSON snubbed him once, but that might be condoned for the sake of the promptitude with which subsequent promotions were accorded him. Spite of the *Tribune*, of less unlikely things have happened than a reconciliation between two one-time foes, as it says JOHNSON and SHERMAN were. Time may have assuaged their bitterness, and the force of mutual interest may yet bring them together.

SOUTHERN INDICATIONS.

That he thought he was right, has not yet come to be regarded as a sound plea in behalf of an offender. It is not unfrequently adopted as an excuse for asking for the mitigation of punishment, and in some cases the plea of ignorance has served to soften the sentence about to be pronounced. But it is no justification or perfect ex-use. Nevertheless, the Richmond *Enquirer* sets it up in behalf of the States which, for four years, strove to destroy the Government. "We believed we were right," says the Richmond paper,—"we failed in the attempt which we supposed we had a right to make, and being done, why cannot you let us alone?"

The *Enquirer* stops short of the right place. It does not say the South has learned better, has been beaten out of its ignorance and will hereafter be faithful to the constitution and laws. It knows full well that the leaders of the late rebellion do not give up the right to secede, and as a general thing, are no better disposed than they formerly were towards the Union. The feeling that possesses them is that of the deepest regret at the failure of the attempt to overthrow it, and of determination to be perpetual mourners for the "lost cause." It unquestionably is not so with the great body of the Southern people, who did not wish to secede, were dragooned into the war, and have been the principal sufferers. They are "down," and feel that they are. The policy of the government towards *them* is lenient and merciful to an unheard of degree, for it imposes no penalty. Of the leaders, which it exacts no indemnity for the past, it requires security for the future, to the extent of debarring them from participating in the administration of the Government.

What less have the Southern leaders a right to expect? Of what has the *Enquirer* a right to complain? It is to be regarded as a hopeful sign that a paper like this should cry, enough. Such a tone contrasts strangely with the one it has maintained,—but it accords perfectly with the philosophy of events. Casting their fortunes with President JOHNSON, up to within a short time the South has been animated by the hope that his policy would restore leaders and people to their old places, not only without conditions, but actually with increased power in the Government. This hope has vanished with the October elections. The stern yet conciliatory attitude of the people, and the absolute certainty that the Government will remain for a lengthened period in the hands of those who, having fought the rebellion down, will settle the questions growing out of it in a spirit consistent with that which made them loyal to the Government from the start, is a fact that is beginning to have its influence on the Southern mind. Already are there indications of a divided South on the question of secession and although the conviction that the interest of the South lies in the adoption of the Amendment may be slow to fasten itself on the public mind there, all the indications authorize the hope that it will ultimately triumph.

IS CARLOTTA CRAZY?

The telegrams that reach us through the cable continue to insinuate that the insanity of her so-called Imperial Majesty of Mexico is the cause of her flight. If her mind really be deranged, it is a calamity both singular and unexpected. No traces of insanity have ever been known to develop themselves in either branch of her family. On the contrary she should inherit, both from the paternal and maternal side, unusual strength of mind, patience, self control and fortitude under disappointment and adversity.

Her father LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, was one of the shrewdest, best balanced and clearest-headed statesmen of his time. Her mother, an Austrian archduchess, would not have been a Hapsburg if she had not possessed a firm will and an indomitable faculty for concealing or commanding her emotions. This is the special virtue of the Hapsburgs. Uniting, as she does, two such strains of blood, these rumors about CARLOTTA can scarcely be credited implicitly.

It is far more likely that mortification at her want of success with NAPOLEON; chagrin and religious melancholy, at her rebuff by the Pope, combined with depression of spirits—at being, for the first time, long absent from home—have brought on an hysterical attack, which, for a few hours, produced delirium without really unsettling her reason. Though an Empress, she is but a woman, and subject to all the ills that female flesh is heir to.

Perhaps what occurred between herself and the Pope, if it could be known, would explain the secret. CARLOTTA is a devout Catholic—devout almost to the extent of superstition. It is more than likely that having failed to obtain the indorsement of PIO NONO to the Church property sequestration decrees of MAXIMILIAN, she asked the Holy Father for his blessing; and that, this was refused, except on condition that she induced her husband to make full restitution! Such a refusal, acting on the pious nature of one of her creed and sex, would be apt to cause a temporary fit of distraction.

WHY IS IT?

Whatever may be the reason, it is an interesting fact that the Southern press, more especially the furious sort, hail the report that General SHERMAN will succeed Mr. STANTON in the War Department with exultation. That the retirement of Mr. S. should be a matter of congratulation with the secesh element everywhere, we can readily understand; nor is it a fact involving inferences prejudicial either to his abilities or faithfulness: but we do not quite see why the greatest rebels should rejoice the loudest at the prospect of Gen. SHERMAN taking his place. Without doubt they entertain concerning him expectations which the loyal people of the country would not deem complimentary. The New Orleans *Bee*—a very secesh affair—"goes into fits" over the report, and lets itself off in the following extravagant manner:

> "This change," it says, "may play a precursory part in essential relation to a momentous and eventful situation of vast but inscrutable issue, toward which affairs have long but too plainly seemed to be converging!" "Events are now preparing to leap into history with fearful emphasis and decision, whether for good or for evil!" "The country is now on the verge of a yet veiled and mysterious arena of struggle and destiny, and beyond which will open a new epoch of glory or shame, of brightness or gloom, of prosperity or profound and immediate disaster!"

The picture drawn by the *Bee* is sufficiently frightful or ludicrous, as the reader may choose to regard it. That it is unjust to General SHERMAN, we do not question. Still, the fact remains, the ultra rebels do not hesitate to express great expectations concerning him in connection with his accession to the War Department.

THE SPANISH POODLE.

The whole world will be forcibly reminded of the story of the poodle that offered to protect the old woman from the attacks of the wolf, when it reads of the ridiculous announcement by the Spanish Government of its intention to maintain the Pope in his present position at Rome. Poor Spain! It is as much as she can do to take care of herself, with her unpaid army and navy, her fears of Portugal, her quarrel with the South American Republics, her intestine troubles and her imbecile Court and Cabinet. If she sent a contingent to Rome, the Pope would have to detail a company or two of his Swiss guards to protect *them*. Like the old woman, who, when the wolf came along, caught up the poodle, to prevent its being incontinently devoured, Pio NONO would have to put these brave Castilians away in a cellar of the Vatican as soon as fiercely moustached VICTOR EMANUEL made his appearance, or a glimpse was caught of that dreadful GARIBALDI.

In grasping, in all its proportions, the question of the present condition and future welfare of the freedmen, the Plenary Council in Baltimore shot away ahead of all other denominations. In itself, and in the consequences likely to follow, it is one of the most important events of the time; and the world will expect to see the other Christian denominations bestirring themselves so that they may at least share the promising field of labor into which the Roman Catholics have so promptly and energetically entered. Referring to the action of the Council, a letter says: "It was the uniform opinion of the Southern bishops that there was a very wide field for missionary effort, and that the church would be justified in a liberal expenditure of men and money in gathering the scattering sheep into the Catholic fold. It was also agreed that there should be entire liberty of political opinion among clerical and lay members of the church, a permission which will greatly inure to the cause of freedom."

PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Senatorial question is now uppermost in political circles at Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The Union Republicans of Franklin county will hold a delegate election on Saturday, November 10th, for the purpose of sending delegates to a county convention to be held November 13th, when the preferences of the party for United States Senator will be expressed, which expression will take the form of instruction to the members of the Legislature from that county. Similar conventions are proposed in other counties of the State.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chamber-burg *Repository*, after carefully inquiring into the expressions and affinities of the next Legislature, has prepared a table giving the first choice of most of the members for United States Senator, placing the eight members from Allegheny county doubtful. The table foots up as follows: CURTIN, thirty-nine; CAMERON, eleven; STEVENS, seven; GROW, seven; doubtful, nineteen. The Union Republican caucus will consist of eighty-three Senators and Representatives.

THE JAMAICA MASSACRES.

The leading representatives of liberal and philanthropic ideas in England are making strenuous efforts to bring to the bar of a criminal Court the notorious Lieutenant Colonel EYRE, who was Governor of Jamaica, when the atrocious massacres enacted on that Island took place. The ex-Governor has many and influential friends in the army, among the aristocracy, and, we grieve to say it, in the highest ranks of literature. He is apologized for by CHARLES KINGSLEY, and squarely eulogized by THOMAS CARLYLE. But they and their followers have to contend with a powerful party of justice, headed by JOHN BRIGHT and JOHN STUART MILL.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—Judge MARSHALL, the Union candidate for the Legislature in Union county, has been defeated by two votes, by D. RUSH, Democrat. The House of Representatives will therefore be composed of sixty two Union Republicans, and thirty eight Democrats, giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of thirty-three.

American Colonization of Lower California.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Constitution of the Mexican Republic does not permit the alienation of any portion of the territory belonging to that Government. But an arrangement has been entered into by Jose Maria Iglesias, Minister of the Interior, and Jacob P. Leese, an American citizen representing the Lower California Colonization Society, which may ultimately affect the national boundaries. An abstract of the agreement, which is stated to have received the "express approval" of the constitutional President, Juarez, in the *Mexico Official* of July 27th, published at Culiacan, on the 14th of August, is signed as long ago as March 26th, 1861. According to the terms specified, all the lands of the peninsula between the 27th and 32d degrees of latitude, comprising about forty thousand square miles, are granted to the company, with the conditions that one-fourth shall be reserved for native Mexicans, the pecuniary consideration named being $100,000 in gold. Settlers and settlements are to be made at the asking, and many privileges extended. Should the society fail to comply with the conditions the contracts is void, but there shall still receive fifty square leagues (1,300,000 acres). How far the agreement has been executed is not stated, but according to the *Acta Oficiales*, $50,000 have been actually paid, and time has been granted for the payment of the remainder. As the case now stands, none of the transactions have been valuable in a practical value, but they may become important in a political point of view, and give rise to questions of no ordinary magnitude.

Illinois and Its Products.

A correspondent of a Boston paper writes thus concerning: "The increase of the agricultural of the State of Illinois from 1850 to 1860 was 800,000. Of its 35,000,000 acres of land, 30,000,000 are tillable. Last year it produced one-fifth as much grain as all the States in 1860. It is estimated that its present agricultural products support six millions of people. In that year it produced 170,000,000 bushels; its wheat, 25,000,000. Rev. G. S. Bailey has made a calculation that it would take 2,500 eighties to draw the corn crop of the State; and that the line would be 1,000 miles long. Putting 6 corn into wagons, with 10 bushels in each, it would take four millions to move it, and the procession would be 25,000 miles long—reaching round the globe—and long ago all the horses to draw them from there to its existence. Illinois has now a population of upward of two millions, of which at least one quarter are foreigners—principally Germans, mainly Protestants, and possessing a deep sympathy for the free institutions of the country."

THE MORMON PROSELYTES.—The bulk of the conversions to the faith of the Latter Day Saints, writes a Salt Lake City correspondent, are from Protestant Europe. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, the Protestant portion of Northern Germany, England and Scotland furnish, with the United States, most of the Mormon converts. It is the universal testimony of their missionaries that the people are not to attempt to find proselytes among the Catholics, and so far Lovy acknowledge the failure of their efforts in Russia, Austria and Southern Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and France. In the two latter countries the absence of failure has been so marked as to lead some of them to give it as their opinion that no Irishman or everything is a Catholic, and that in these, Switzerland appears to be the most difficult country to obtain recruits from.

MONTANA.—Capt. Fisk, the adventurous Minn sotan, writes to Gov. Marshal at St. Paul, from Helena City, Montana Territory, under the date of September 29, announcing the fact of his safe arrival there, with trains, after a very pleasant and successful journey. He says that freight and emigrant trains which reached the same point from Omaha, Atchison and Leavenworth, have all suffered largely in the loss of life and property along the way, from continued and desperate attacks by the Indians. Montana, he says, is just now suffering a famine, owing to the unparalleled influx of people, merchandise and supplies, and the late rich discoveries of placer mines. Many emigrants turn about and proceed to their arrival, disheartened at the prospect. But Captain Fisk speaks in glowing terms of the results of his own observations.

MORE ABOUT THE SOLDIER WHO RETURNED HIS BOUNTY.—The curious communication received by Treasurer Spinner on Monday last, accompanied by the bounty paid to a soldier of Rock Island, Illinois, was followed yesterday by a letter from Campbell's stepfather, who says that his stepson is insane, and desires the return of the money forwarded. Accompanying this letter is a certificate of a physician, to the effect that Campbell is insane, and an affidavit of the latter setting forth the facts in the case. The Treasurer declines to return the money, as he is not aware that the stepfather has any legal right to it.

THE WAY THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE MAY END.—The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald* writes as follows: "The policy of the Police Commissioners is evidently to tire the inquiry over by legal quibbles until the election takes place, which will be in thirteen days from now; and I am strongly inclined to think that Governor Swann himself, in view of the storm that has been raised, and the admittedly weak character of the evidence against the Commissioners, would not be sorry to see the matter through. He will go on with the investigation but very likely will declare the evidence insufficient to warrant the removal of the Commissioners."

REDUCTION OF TAXES.—The *Herald* professes to have information which leads it to believe "that the Revenue Commission, appointed to make investigations into the subject of revenue and to report thereon, will recommend a reduction or taking off entirely the tax on manufactures and raw articles, as well as a reduction of the income tax, probably to three per cent. on incomes over a thousand dollars, and cutting it off on all under that amount. It is believed, too, that the Secretary of the Treasury will indorse this recommendation in his own report to Congress next December."

THE Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that about forty members of the newly elected Legislature of North Carolina will favor the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. It declines the position of the remaining one hundred and thirty members to be friendly "to the President as against the Radicals. They accept and approve all that he does which is favorable to the South, and reject all that does not favor the South, or that savors of strict loyalty or staunch nationality."

A "MAN of Science in his day," which was nearly two hundred years ago, wrote as follows respecting lightning:

> If lightning kills one in his sleep, he dies with his eyes opened. The reason is because it just wakes him and kills him before he can shut his eyes again. If it kills ones walking, his eyes will be found to be shut, because it so amazeth him, that he winketh and dies before he can open his eyes again.

WEATHER IN THE NORTHWEST.—The Chicago *Journal*, of Wednesday afternoon, says: The snowy weather of yesterday was followed by quite a breeze last night. The surface of the ground was considerabl hardened. At Milwaukee yesterday three inches of snow fell. There is now a prospect, however, of Indian summer weather.

FROM year to year the Falls of Niagara gradually wear away—but it is hardly perceptible. But within the past two weeks, the American Fall has undergone a very great change. Huge masses of rock have caved away, about one hundred and fifty feet from Lunar island, giving this part of the Fall quite as perfect a horse shoe shape as that on the Canadian side of the river.

A GOOD REPRESENTATIVE RENOMINATED.—It gives us pleasure to record the renomination of Hon. Henry L. Dawes for Congress from the Springfield District, Massachusetts. Mr. D. has but only had much experience in Congress, but has always ranked among the ablest member of the House. His election is absolutely certain.

CHOLERA IN CHICAGO.—The *Journal* says: The cholera has almost entirely disappeared in this city. During the twenty-four hours ending at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, three cases and one death have been reported.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. H. J. Turner of Yorkshire, England, an authority on all agricultural matters in that country, writes to the London *Times* that one-fifth of the grain crop of the United Kingdom this year has been rendered useless for human food by the heavy rains of August and September, and that one-tenth of the wheat crop over the entire kingdom has been lost. Barley and oats have suffered much in quality, and have been stacked in a soft condition. The root crops are pronounced generally good, but the humid season has, in some districts, produced a great deal of disease among potatoes.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Usher, in his report, compares it with the vote of 1864. At that time the majority for Mr. Lincoln was 20,075. If this vote had been the unfettered utterance of opinion without the influence of the Administration having been brought to bear, we would have lost 2,940 votes. But at that time all the influence of the Administration was in our favor; all the deserters, skulkers, and cowards were hiding away to escape the draft; all the ignorant foreigners were refusing naturalization for fear of conscription; and with all these influences in our favor, we only have 2,940 votes more than we have now. Yet at the last election every cause which conspired to give us victory in 1864 was more equally patent to secure our defeat. All the offices were against us, all deserters were disposed to aid the Democracy, and what was still more noticeable, all the foreigners have been naturalized and are voting the Democratic ticket.

Let us look at the gains in the Democratic vote in some of the strongholds of the conservatives. Berks gave in 1864, 19,976 to 18,369, 29,199 increase, 623—of which, Republican gain, 311; Democratic gain, 22. And this, too, in the home of Hester Clymer. Luzerne, in 1861, gave a total of 17,660. While in 1865 she polled the amazing total of 21,015. For thirds of these new votes were Democratic—rather a large increase for an honest election. Lancaster, Northampton in 1864, 19,676; in 1866, 19,749—of which the Republicans, despite the most frantic efforts of the Democracy, gained 125, while their opponents lost 74 votes. These results in the Democratic strongholds have been obtained in spite of the unfaltering faith, and are glorious achievements for our party, while all the fortresses of the radicals have held their own, if we except Philadelphia and a small loss in Allegheny.

We have already stated the causes which conspired to cause our loss in our city, while in Pittsburgh our loss was small as to be merely due to the fluctuations of popular opinion. To view of all these difficulties we have done no by. We have a good working majority of 17,000, and that is all that a party could desire. And it belongs to us to maintain our own, we need not fear that those whom we have defeated on the field of battle, and have again beaten at the ballot-box, can ever gain the ascendant of the Keystone State.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Proposed Change in the Mode of Appointments.

It is understood, says a Washington dispatch, that when Congress meets an effort will be made to check the President in the matter of appointments. The commencement will be made in the Treasury branch of the public service, the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the Customs Department of the Treasury. It will be done in a strictly constitutional manner. The Constitution provides that "the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

Under this authority Congress will enact a law designating the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs as heads of departments, and providing that they shall be appointed by Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court. The appointment of subordinate offices in these departments will not be required to be made by Judge Chase. This will secure the officers to the Republicans, and will make the departments more efficient, as the heads will have the appointing and removing power, and be held responsible for the good or ill management of his department. As it is now, the highest officers in the bureaus, created in the practice of the Treasury Department, whose duties, though constantly responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury, are appointed by the President. The Secretary is expected to know the qualifications of every one of the first requisites to enable him to fix to a place, or to promote, or to appoint and remove his subordinates. It is proposed by the new principle may be applied to the Postoffice Department.

Purposeless Sight-seeing.

The following passage from a book lately published, entitled "Some effects of a Residence in Italy, by Dr. T. K. Chambers," affords much solace to those who cannot pursue sight-seeing abroad as a life's occupation, and beside its sound, practical advice shows plainly that, to ensure even a moderate degree of happiness, a harmonious ratio of active labor and corresponding recreation are both needed.

"*Experto credo*, holidays are no holidays after a few weeks, as a matter of fact, and the essentially happiness is to be found only in steady, regular work. There cannot be a more dreary pilgrimage than the purposeless existence led by one of our countrymen resident without fixed occupation in a foreign capital, who finds himself, on the first arrival, with foolish perseverance, in search of amusements, which have ceased to interest, or to give pleasure to him, and in the hope that the tide of events may wash something into their mindless, active arms, pardons them their scandal-mongering and all their worst modes of excitement, when it is remembered that this kind of life has ruined their lives from those of the oyster or butterfly. I shrink from exposing any one to this trial, except as a matter of stern necessity, and after what I have seen abroad it must be a stern necessity indeed which makes me think it right or patient to throw upforever home, duties, and live and die in a strange land."

ELETON SOUPS.—Prof. Blot is lecturing in Chicago. In one of his lectures he had some hints to give about the foundation for soups; a ball and one of bone, he said, each day, with the remains and trimmings of meat, and a few cold or roast pieces, will supply soup for all purposes of the table and cooking. At the head of such fragments he places the bones of roast turkey, from which he says almost enough can be bought, or leased on reasonable terms. Speaking of boiling, decline it altogether. Inquire of your butcher where he will send you a piece of meat of the right kind for roasting, and then buy it. How much the coarse, greasy preparations common to hotels and tables are responsible for the dyspepsia in Western communities, we do not undertake to say, but it is one great cause certainly.

THE BRAIN IN SLEEP.—The principal evidence as to the state of the human brain in sleep is derived from the observation of a wounded man who was struck on the head by a musket ball. She had lost a portion of her skull cap, and the brain and its membranes were exposed. When she was in deep or sound sleep the brain lay in the skull almost motionless; when she was dreaming it became elevated, and when her dreams, which she related on waking, were vivid or interesting, the brain was protruded through the cranial aperture. This condition has also been experimentally produced about and observed in animals, and the same result has been seen, namely, that in sleep the surface of the brain is almost motionless; in repose, the veins ceased to be distended, and only a few small vessels containing arterial blood were discernible.

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

One package of the above $5 cards will keep one barrel of cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail by the inventor, Dr. A. M. KENNAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

CHOLERA. CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be surprised to learn that it seems what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured more sufferers again, and never purchaser a new tried or untried article, when an

Old and Reliable Article Can be Had.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if can would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond near Fourth street.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!
REMEMBER THE PLACE!

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
81 MARKET STREET.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere, on receipt of $3 00. oct1-TH3&S

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to the estate of MARY STEIN, deceased, of the city of Pittsburgh, will make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. B. PATTERSON, Executor.
Nos. 380 and 382 Penn street.

MAGNESIUM LAMPS
FOR THE MAGIC LANTERN;

Suitable, also, for SKATING PARKS, SCENIC REFE TS, TABLEAUX, &c. Giving a steady light, greatly superior in power and quality to the Calcium Light. Price $25 00.

AMERICAN MAGNESIUM CO.,
oct22-8 NO. 5 LIBERTY SQUARE, BOSTON.

SARVER & BROWN,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
NO. 49 FEDERAL ST. bet. Lacock & Robinson.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct22-YH TU-THAS

FANCY
GOODS AND TOYS.

The attention of the trade is called to our large and well selected stock of direct imported and American FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, which we offer at closest Wholesale and Retail prices. H. SMITH FELLER & BRO.
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ.
oct17-YM-eod

JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,

Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET,
oct1-1y Between Wood and Smithfield.

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN.

Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address,
W. D. BAKER.
sel5-ym 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What a Staff Officer Says.

"A Staff Officer" writes to the Buffalo *Express* as follows: I had the honor, if it might now be called an honor, to accompany the Chief Magistrate during a portion of the time in which he "swung round the circle," (at which time I was a Johnson man) and I can distinctly affirm, what is now generally known, that Grant and Farragut *did not then indorse* the President's policy, and are *now openly opposed* to it. I have in my possession letters from Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, which will satisfy any man that they are not in sympathy with Andrew Johnson's treasonable policy.

Some Figures of the Election.

The election returns from all the counties of the State have at last been officially received, and General JOHN W. GEARY's majority for Governor is 17,135 votes. As figures cannot lie, it is well for us to see what they mean. The aggregate vote in the State was the largest ever polled. The following are the totals for the last three years:—

1864	572,707
1865	411,281
1866	590,831

The election of 1865 is no test whatever, as but little interest was taken in the result, and but a very slight vote was polled. Let us, then, compare it with the vote of 1864. At that time the majority for Mr. Lincoln was 20,075. If this vote had been the unfettered utterance of opinion without the influence of the Administration having been brought to bear, we would have lost 2,940 votes. But at that time all the influence of the Administration was in our favor; all the deserters, skulkers, and cowards were hiding away to escape the draft; all the ignorant foreigners were refusing naturalization for fear of conscription; and with all these influences in our favor, we only have 2,940 votes more than we have now. Yet at the last election every cause which conspired to give us victory in 1864 was more equally patent to secure our defeat. All the offices were against us, all deserters were disposed to aid the Democracy, and what was still more noticeable, all the foreigners have been naturalized and are voting the Democratic ticket.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL** Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, No 92 THIRD STREET.
oct26-1t SAML. RIDDLE, Secretary.

☞ **THERE WILL BE A MEETING** of the Allegheny County Teachers Association called at the Fourth Ward School House, on Penn street, on

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27

at 10 o'clock, A. M. Exercises as follows:
Discussion of the following questions: Are our Courses of Studies and Methods of Teaching sufficient?
Practical Illustrations—Messrs. L. H. Eason, S. F. Patterson.
Essay, by George D. Hunt; Subject—The Teacher's Position.
Essay, by Miss Mattie Glass; Subject—The County Superintendency—Its Effects on Our Schools.
A full meeting requested. Per order of
oct26-3t COMMITTEE.

IRON CITY
Livery and Sale Stable.
McVEY & ROGERS, Proprietors,
No. 45 IRWIN STREET.
oct26 T&T-1m

AN AMERICAN, formerly of the SCHOOL OF MINES, N. Y.,

Wishes a Situation in Mining or Manufacturing Works of any kind. Make Reports upon Mining and Oil Property. Address
F. PETIT, Mining Engineer,
oct26-7 Pittsburgh Pa.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY AT ST. LOUIS FOR SALE,

Consisting of Planers, Lathes, Boring Mills, Chipping Machines, Drills, &c., and all the Tools, Patterns and Flasks. The Engine and Boilers are in excellent condition. The Shop is well lighted, and will be sold, or leased on reasonable terms. Reasons for selling, decline in health. Inquire of
J. FULTON,
oct26-6t No. 53 Marbury st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MESSRS. A. A. CARRIER & BRO.

GENTLEMEN—It affords us pleasure to acknowledge the prompt payment by the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford Conn., of which we are agents, of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, the amount of insurance on the life of CHARLES W. ROCKESHOUSEN, taken out by him for our joint benefit, and also a return dividend of Fifty Per Cent. of his premium. He lived only long enough to make one payment.
Please accept our thanks for your prompt attention to our claim.
POLLY H. RICKESON,
A. GARRISON,
Guardian for Little W. Rickeson.
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 24, 1866. oct26

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE AGENCY,
No. 434 ELEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY.

This Agency collects from the United States all arrears of P. V. BOUNTY and PENSIONS, discharges from the army, procures Land Warrants, including the additional bounty under recent acts of Congress, and prosecutes all claims against the U. S. Government. Business can be transacted through the mails, and all letters addressed to the Agency will receive prompt attention. The Agency cannot collect claims in the District of Columbia, as the Commissioner of Pensions will not recognize any Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to divide with them.
F. JORDAN,
oct26-6t Col. and Military Agent, U. S. Pensions.

DARIES FOR 1867
POCKET AND COUNTING HOUSE,
PAPERS,
Legal, Foolscap, Letter Commercial Note, Postoffice, Manifold and Bill Paper.
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.
BLANK BOOKS.
Ledgers, Journals, Dockets, Record, Cash, Day, Sample, Time Check, Receipt, Memorandum, Pocket, Pass, Billet, Diary and Memorandum Books.
Tracing Linen and Tracing Paper, for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
oct27 Corner Wood and Third sts.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, TIES, &C.,
That cannot be excelled either for quality, variety, or price.
R. B. NORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
oct26-k 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

**

The Daily Commercial

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

BY JOSEPH H. ROBINSON.

I am alone in my chamber now,
And the watch-light burns so dear;
And the flagon's crack, and the clock's dull tick
Are the only sounds I hear;
And ever my vest is in its solitude,
Sweet feelings I cradle as I like
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all;
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

And when I gazed on his innocent face,
As still and cold he lay,
And thought what a lovely child he had been,
And how soon he will decay
Oh death, thou wrest it a sad—utiful,"
In the woe of my spirit I cried;
For, purified the eyes, and the forehead was fair,
Of the little boy that died.

Again I will go to my father's house—
Go home to the dear ones all—
And soon I'll open the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall;
And I feel my mother, but nevermore
With her dear lips by her side
Will she kiss me and sigh, and weep again
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come
In the g rich where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside
When the flowers have all decayed;
And I see his toys and his empty chair,
And I hear his words of pride;
But I will speak with a silent speech,
For the little boy that died.

I shall see his little sister again
With her playmates about the door;
And I'll watch the children in their sport
As I never did before;
And in the group I see a child
That's clung to and sung to and sighed;
I look to see it in vain, but he
The little boy that died.

I shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies—
Where the hope of our home shall have no blight,
And our love shall be pure as the rivers of Peace,
And our hearts shall be full of the holiness
And the joys of our heaven shall be
The little boy that died.

And there I re when I am sitting alone
In the midnight hour to hear
The fond clock, and the clock's dull tick
Seem only sounds I hear,
And ever my vest is in its solitude,
For there is flings of sadness that glide;
But my heart and my eyes are full, when I think
Of the little boy that died.

VERBAL ANOMALIES.

The Contradictions and Oddities of the English Tongue.

Under this head a late number of a new gazine has an entertaining article on the nsistancies and ambiguities of the Eng language, from which we take the following extracts:

ie language is full of paradoxes. ow me a fire," said a traveler to the lord, "for I am very wet; and," he d, "bring me a mug of ale, for I am dry." "You walk very slow," said n to consumptive. "Yes," he replied; I am going very fast." Breaking both of an army is calm of certain to cause a General may win the day in a battight at night; a lawyer may convey se, and yet be unable to lift a hunpounds; a room may be full of men and not have a single man in it; veler who is detained an hour or two recover most of the time by making a te effort; a man killed in a duel has at one second to live after he is dead; goes out and does not leave the room; y may wear a suit out the first day she it and yet put it away at night in as condition as ever; a schoolmaster among scholars may yet have a pupil in ye the bluntest man in business is ally the sharpest one; Ananias, he told a lie, and yet he was borne out by ystanders; caterpillars turn over a af without much moral improvement; can only eat corn with the mouth, yet may give it to them in the ear; food down is not the most likely to remain stomach; soft water is often caught s rains hard; high words between re frequently low words; steamboat s are very pleasant company, and e are always glad to have them give ickle berth; a nervous man is tremfaint, weak—a man of nerve and a is style are strong, firm, vigorous. phrases are not designed to be consterally. Punch tells us of a ho was arrested for attempting to e the river Thames. What was the oing? He was trying to pull up eam. So Joseph's brethren have ensed for putting him in the pit, bat it is supposed, they thought it was a willing for a young man. A person olds fast to the truth so literally he never let it escape him is not to be comf any more than the man whotakes t of a friend when the action refers lding but not to a quarrel. Daphne was turned into a tree; now-a-days is frequently turned into a field, r three words are sometimes strung together, instead of retaining their original g, acquire a new signification. fferently is the action described in g a forest and scouring a floor; in g the second and skimming milk; in g a dish, breaking a colt and g a commandment; in catching a d catching a cold; in falling into a dling in love, falling in your own on, and falling in with a friend, or out with a friend, or falling out of ge. This peculiarity of our words renders you sometimes to read, in the dium of your newspaper, of the etic, in an explosion of grief, burst s and whose remains have not been r who carried out a project and ged to bring it back again; or who vard, and so had a quarrel with bber, who wanted it for his dice or who courted an investigation wedded to his own opinions; or off a speech, and has since been get on again, having found that of remarks was not the right one; at a mass meeting, being fired ignation, was put out; or who bamed by a crowd, has since been by a watch in his side; or who slumber, and after wandering time in his own mind, finally got nightmare.

lo we mean by the awkward, y question, "How do you do?" we mean when we speak of "old nowing as we do that what we times," were really the new and nes, and that the present is the good the world? Has any debaty ever decided whether a house or down? What do we mean say, as we often do, that we will r in no time? We have no occaugh at the mistakes of foreigners are so continually misunderach other. Said Richard Brinsian to his wild son Tom: "Take on, and reform." With all my said Tom, "whose wife shall I e?" a joke appeared in this city only day, in a new suit of clothes. An ng man said he was start a newspaper. "Which papers are you going to friend asked. A wag, with a fine on of the ambiguities of words l a man: "How many knaves do se live in this street beside yourside myself! Do you mean to "Well, then," replied the wag y do you reckon, including yours an instance of the way in which y be misled by the forms of how he may desire to say one eally say the opposite, the story ntioned of the gentleman on who, n the company of ladies of the sonal attractions of some ladies mirance, said: "They are the

SCIENTIFIC BREVITIES.

The modes of gestation among fishes is astonishingly various. Some are viviparous. In several species the eggs are carried about the outside of the body of one of the parents. In some the eggs are attached to the forward fins and under side of the head. Some are carried and hatched in a pouch precisely analogous to that of the kangaroos. In Guinea during the breeding season, catfish are offered for sale with their mouths literally crammed with eggs and young in different stages of growth and development. Agassiz has recently observed in Brazil that many species of chromoids carry their eggs at the back of their mouth, and that some species of the loricarias carry their eggs attached to the broad membrane which surrounds the mouth.

The cause of the destruction of photography, apparently by the action of time only, is generally considered to be due in reality to the presence of a minute quantity of hyposulphite of soda. Hitherto the only plan of getting rid of this agent has been a long and continued washing in hot and cold water. Dr. Smith suggests oxidizing the hyposulphite of soda into sulphite of soda (which is harmless) by dilute peroxid of hydrogen. The strength of the solution does not require to be great. If diluted a thousand times, a solution is obtained capable of oxidizing hyposulphite. It appears that all the hyposulphurous acid is instantly converted.

Goldsmiths often complain of the hardness of silver, which is sometimes very difficult to carve, and presents a dead grey cut. These properties are generally attributed to the presence of a foreign metal; but M. Mathey, assayer at Locia, says that in this silver there is neither tin, lead, nor any other injurious metal. He considers this property to be due solely to the high temperature at which silver is cast. By letting the crucible cool till a slight solid crust is formed on the surface of the fused metal, and casting this ingot, a very soft silver with a brilliant cut is obtained. —*Dingler's Polytechnic Journal.*

According to M. Kielzinsky, there is employed, to a certain extent, in the dressing of light tissues, crapes, tullies, etc., a particular blue, the tint of which is in no way modified by artificial light. This blue is sulphindigotate of copper. It is prepared by dissolving indigo in Nordhausen sulphuric acid at 208; after twenty-four hours dilute with water, filter, saturate the liquid by carbonate of copper, and evaporate the filtered solution. —*Dingler's Polytecnic Journal.*

During the operation of smelting zinc, a large portion of the metal escapes in the form of vapor, consisting of finely divided metallic zinc. This vapor is known by the workmen as "zinc fume." When it has cooled, it is deposited as fine dust on every projecting part of the smelting works. A continental manufacturer has recently proposed to utilize this substance, by grinding it with varnish and applying it to iron as a preservative against rust. The principle of the operation, it will be seen, is the same as that of galvanizing, but the coating of metalic zinc is applied in a different manner.

A solution of gold was, in the early days of chemistry, deemed impossible. It was first found that limited proportions are soluble in sulphuric and nitric acids together, and it is now ascertained that it is easily soluble in the ethereal solutions of the nitro-muriatic and aqua regia. Hence, if gaseous hydriodic acid is transmitted into ether containing leaf gold, it will be dissolved and the acid decomposed.

Dr. Memorsky and Professor Brucke, in a paper communicated to the Vienna Academy, describes diffused daylight as decidedly reddish, just as gas and lamplight is yellow. The only perfectly white light is sunlight. The electric light from carbon points. The light of burning magnesium and the combustion of phosphorus in oxygen, they add, is violet.

Dr. Boettger proposes a new process for giving brilliant coatings of color to zinc by chemical means, which consists in merely dipping the zinc for a longer or shorter time into a warm cuprosoble solution. He said that very beautiful colors could be produced in this way.

A noteworthy suppression of temperature was obtained in melting together 207 grammes of lead, 118 of tin, 284 of bismuth, and 1,617 of mercury. In fact the formula of this composition the temperature suddenly changes from 17° C. to 10° C. F.

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Aluminum and tin are now gilded and silvered so completely that the layer cannot be disturbed by the hardest burnisher.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is truly the wonder of this age. Cases of Rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this city have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. JOS. FLEMING Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
THIS EVENING will be presented Mr. Brougham's adaptation of Leslie's popular novel of
DOMBEY & SON
Mr. John Brougham as.....Captain Cuttle.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce entitled
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan.....Mr. Brougham.

MASONIC HALL.—
THE GREAT
Arabian Nights
ENTERTAINMENT!
OR,
"Loiterings on Enchanted Ground."
OPEN EVERY NIGHT and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents.
Admission—75 CENTS.
Performances to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
Exhibition commences at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee and Manager,
A splendid Bill To-Night.
The charming comedienne, Miss LIZZIE WESTBURY, will appear in the laughable Farce, termed
THE ETON BOY; or HOME FOR A HOLIDAY.
A Tremendous Olio by the Inimitable Variety Combination.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKETT
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small showbills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and never has a rival to one of the same. 1866-ly

MONUMENTS,
TOMB STONES,
Statuary, Busts, Fountains,
Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of every description, at the most reasonable rates.
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J. B. HARSHAW.....H. F. CRANE.
HARSHAW & CRANE
CARPENTERS & JOBBERS
Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop will be promptly attended. au17-3m

B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
se15-y m

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special information given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
P. O. Address, Box 1344
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STEAM GAUGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury Steam and Blast Gauges.
Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my6-ly-m,W&F Agent for the above, 118 Third st

SCIENTIFIC BREVITIES.

The modes of gestation among fishes is astonishingly various. Some are viviparous. In several species the eggs are carried about the outside of the body of one of the parents. In some the eggs are attached to the forward fins and under side of the head. Some are carried and hatched in a pouch precisely analogous to that of the kangaroos. In Guinea during the breeding season, catfish are offered for sale with their mouths literally crammed with eggs and young in different stages of growth and development. Agassiz has recently observed in Brazil that many species of chromoids carry their eggs at the back of their mouth, and that some species of the loricarias carry their eggs attached to the broad membrane which surrounds the mouth.

The cause of the destruction of photography, apparently by the action of time only, is generally considered to be due in reality to the presence of a minute quantity of hyposulphite of soda. Hitherto the only plan of getting rid of this agent has been a long and continued washing in hot and cold water. Dr. Smith suggests oxidizing the hyposulphite of soda into sulphite of soda (which is harmless) by dilute peroxid of hydrogen. The strength of the solution does not require to be great. If diluted a thousand times, a solution is obtained capable of oxidizing hyposulphite. It appears that all the hyposulphurous acid is instantly converted.

Goldsmiths often complain of the hardness of silver, which is sometimes very difficult to carve, and presents a dead grey cut. These properties are generally attributed to the presence of a foreign metal; but M. Mathey, assayer at Locia, says that in this silver there is neither tin, lead, nor any other injurious metal. He considers this property to be due solely to the high temperature at which silver is cast. By letting the crucible cool till a slight solid crust is formed on the surface of the fused metal, and casting this ingot, a very soft silver with a brilliant cut is obtained. —*Dingler's Polytechnic Journal.*

According to M. Kielzinsky, there is employed, to a certain extent, in the dressing of light tissues, crapes, tullies, etc., a particular blue, the tint of which is in no way modified by artificial light. This blue is sulphindigotate of copper. It is prepared by dissolving indigo in Nordhausen sulphuric acid at 208; after twenty-four hours dilute with water, filter, saturate the liquid by carbonate of copper, and evaporate the filtered solution. —*Dingler's Polytecnic Journal.*

During the operation of smelting zinc, a large portion of the metal escapes in the form of vapor, consisting of finely divided metallic zinc. This vapor is known by the workmen as "zinc fume." When it has cooled, it is deposited as fine dust on every projecting part of the smelting works. A continental manufacturer has recently proposed to utilize this substance, by grinding it with varnish and applying it to iron as a preservative against rust. The principle of the operation, it will be seen, is the same as that of galvanizing, but the coating of metalic zinc is applied in a different manner.

A solution of gold was, in the early days of chemistry, deemed impossible. It was first found that limited proportions are soluble in sulphuric and nitric acids together, and it is now ascertained that it is easily soluble in the ethereal solutions of the nitro-muriatic and aqua regia. Hence, if gaseous hydriodic acid is transmitted into ether containing leaf gold, it will be dissolved and the acid decomposed.

Dr. Memorsky and Professor Brucke, in a paper communicated to the Vienna Academy, describes diffused daylight as decidedly reddish, just as gas and lamplight is yellow. The only perfectly white light is sunlight. The electric light from carbon points. The light of burning magnesium and the combustion of phosphorus in oxygen, they add, is violet.

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Aluminum and tin are now gilded and silvered so completely that the layer cannot be disturbed by the hardest burnisher.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.
TO-NIGHT. Farewell Benefit of the favorite artists,
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
Their new play of
THE PORTER'S KNOT,
And the beautiful domestic picture,
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, a beautiful romance in preparation for the Grand Fashionable Matinee—Seats to be secured in advance.
Notice—THE THREE G'S ARD SMEN

YOUNG MEN'S
Mercantile Library Association.
THE LECTURE COMMITTEE
Announce their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well-known persons:
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE TILTON,
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,
E. P. ROE,
BRYANT VINCENT, of England.
JOHN G. SAXE,
HORACE GREELEY, and others,
BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS and HORACE GREELEY are expected.
Season Ticket entitling the holders to Reserve seats at those Lectures, for which seats may be secured, on the first of the Members of Committee and at the Library Rooms.
Price, as heretofore, $3 00.

JAS. R. SCOTT, WM. P. HERBERT, C. F. SCAIFE, JAS. B. MORGAN, RENJ. F. JENNINGS, THOS. S. MILLER, OLIVER LEMMON, Committee.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, under excellent improvement, on which there are erected a Frame Dwelling of 8 Rooms Bath and Stabling and Spring House with a never-failing Spring. There are two orchards of grafted fruit, consisting of Apples Pears, &c. This property is situated 15 miles west from Larimer's Station, on the Ohio and Pittsburgh Railroad, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of the S. BATES, Butler street, near Allen. Lawrenceville. oc25

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM,
Containing 13 acres, near MIDDLETON, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, 2 miles from the Railroad Station. Choice land; plenty of all kinds of fruit; good water and dwelling-house. Possession given immediately. Inquire of O. W. LYON,
367 Ash cost st., Allegheny city, or
oct22-s R. M. GLASS, on the Premises.

BEAUTIFUL
SUBURBAN RESIDENCE
For Sale.
The undersigned offer for sale the late residence of Capt. Theodore M. Harlan, deceased, in Collins town ship, a short distance beyond Allegheny Cemetery, accessible by the Allegheny Valley and Citizens' Passenger Railroad, containing between four and five acres.
This is one of the most beautiful places to be found anywhere in the vicinity of the city. Apply on the premises, or H. HUE, Esq., Beaver Pa.
oct6-2aw3w JOHN ROBERTS, Ja.

FOR SALE 50 ACRES OF LAND
Fronting on the Allegheny river, 9 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Passenger Railroad to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome Cottage Dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river frontage of about 1800 feet. For further particulars, apply to
TIERNAN & HAY, Attys at Law,
au31-tf 81 Fifth Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN FACTORY.—By virtue of two separate orders of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, guardians of the minor children of WM. and WM. P. HARLAN, late of the Borough of Freeport, will offer either at public or private sale, the well-known and long established Woolen Factory, and Lots and Buildings therewith connected, lately owned by the said WM. P. FULLERTON, being and erect d on lots No. 43 and 44 in the said borough of Freeport, and on which are not manufactured 35 on which the store house is erected.
The works are in complete and profitable working order with all modern improvements of machinery &c. They are located in the center of a large wool growing district, and have a never failing supply of water. Persons desirous of making a profitable investment are invited to examine the premises. Any one desiring information to this effect
Should it not be sold at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of November, next.
TERMS OF SALE—one third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from time of sale. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage of the premises.
WM. P. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of Samuel Fullerton, deceased. and
JANE H. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of W. P. Fullerton, deceased.
oct2-2w

HOUSE FOR SALE—
THE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
Situate 165 second street. Terms easy. Apply to
J. LUDEWIG ROETHEN,
se21-tf 74 Grant street.

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ASTOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL.....$250,000
SURPLUS.....38,000
NO. 16 WALL STREET.
Having a Cash Capital and ample Surplus, securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages, will insure
All Kinds of Property,
Against Fire at the lowest current rates.
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JONAS M. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.
JOS. SNOWDEN, & CO., Agents,
No. 124 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
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WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office—No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risk. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Rivers and the navigation of the Gulf.
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LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the usual perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
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MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.
Connected purses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters, makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff and hours for daily attendance:
Dr. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 130 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
E. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 167 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
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10 BBLS. SORGHUM,
In store and for sale by
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MEDICAL.

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OCULAR
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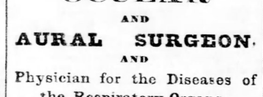
AURAL SURGEON.
AND
Physician for the Diseases of the Respiratory Organs,
HAS TAKEN ROOMS AT THE
Merchants' Hotel,
Where he will be prepared to practice the most recent and scientific system of MEDICINE and SURGERY for the alleviation of suffering humanity.
ALL DISEASES OF THE

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AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST,
TREATED WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS.
Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Bunions, Cross Eye, Falling of the Eyelid, Cataract, etc. Deafness, Roaring and Buzzing in the Ears, discharge from the Ears, etc.; Diseases of the Nose, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Affections of the Heart and Stomach.
HEALTH IS THE HIGHEST BLESSING!
Man will give all he has for relief from disability and pain. Yet thousands suffer for a long series of years, and linger out a useless life, who, with proper treatment, might be restored to health and contribute to the health and happiness of others. But the fault is not with the patient, for he tries persistently the various Doctors and
QUACK NOSTRUMS
For relief and finds it not. The reason is the general physician has but little time to inform himself in regard to the improvements in medicine and surgery. Many physicians know but little of the causes of disease and are exchangingly ignorant of cure, while but a limited few not only by extensive study, and reflection in their observations to a most extensive country, they cannot expect to become expert in all diseases. A scientific and practical means of cure gained from long study and extensive research in respect to special diseases. Of this fact most of the people of this country and all the countries of Europe are aware, and the ablest practitioners are getting their best energies to special diseases. They have mastered the laws of life and health—market the medicinal changes in disease—and found safe and effectual remedies. To long and patient study of the diseases of the
Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and Chest,
And his discoveries of new remedies and new applications of old ones Dr. ABORN owes his unparalleled success in curing diseases that have long baffled all previous attempts. And his dexterous and delicate surgical operations on the EYE, EAR, &c., are the fruits of his exact knowledge of Anatomy, and an extensive practice of his art as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of San Francisco, California, and as Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Nashville Medical and surgical institute. The most dispairing invalids will be encouraged to hope for cure on visiting his room and witnessing the numerous testimonials of every one of his skill. oct29

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CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
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A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Flouncing Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Lace Set Rich Ruffs,
Real Lace Veils and Shawls,
Imitation Lace Goods—Real Like,
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin,
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Sleeves—a complete assortment in style,
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Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season,
Rich and American Zephyr,
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions,
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. Orders for purchases attended to.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MERINO,
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SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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Cotton Factory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil,
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JOHNSON & PAINE,
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94 WOOD ST.,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
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Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
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Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
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Tickings,
Ginghams,
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Shirting Checks,
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FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
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FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
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FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
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ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS!
Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER REST IN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary Spring Skirts will be USELESS. For ELEGANCE, COMFORT, durability and economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms and Offices, Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.
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CARPETS
WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.
We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
2-3, 3, 3½ and 3½ YARDS WIDE, AND
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
2½ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock, including every variety of style and Parlor to all the Newest Designs and all the Fall Novelties now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement in price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET.
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING,
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
WATCH REPAIRING.
Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store, and employing none but first-class help, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools to work with, we have a large force of COMPETENT WORKMEN, we are enabled now to do work on chronometer, duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our CHRONOMETER.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
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SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Stein-Roberts Homicide—The Defendant Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

Yesterday morning upon the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, M. Swartzwelder, Esq., addressed the jury on the part of the defense, and upon concluding, submitted the following points upon which he requested the Court to charge the jury:

First—That where a felony is attempted upon the person of the wife, and the husband interpose and kill, such killing will be justified. Wharton, Homicide, 230.

Second—That if the husband has a reasonable apprehension that his wife is in imminent danger or loss of life, or in great bodily harm, and kills, the killing is excusable, though there was no actual danger. Wharton, Homicide, 219, 20, 25. Wright, 207.

Third—That in estimating the reasonable apprehension, the jury must consider the physical condition of the parties. Wharton, Homicide, 230.

Fourth—That if the jury believe that Roberts was killed under circumstances which in themselves afford reasonable apprehension will apply. Wharton, Homicide, 230, 6.

Fifth—That if the jury believe the shot was fired by the prisoner while laboring under excitement produced by sufficient provocation, then the killing is but manslaughter.

Sixth—If the jury believe that the killing was in defence of his family or property, the prisoner was not bound to retreat, and the killing is excusable. Wharton, 332-3.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Swartzwelder's argument, District Attorney Duff closed the case for the Commonwealth, after which Judge Mellon delivered the charge to the jury, in which he made the following allusions to the points submitted by Mr. Swartzwelder:

First—This point is affirmed, with the qualification that the killing was necessary, or reasonably appeared to be necessary, to avert the attempted felony on the wife. The danger to her must be immediate and imminent, or have appeared to be so, and no other reasonable prospect or means of escape at hand to avert it, except by killing the assailant.

Second—Affirmed. The answer to this is partly contained in the qualifications to the answer to the first point, and nothing further is necessary to be said except to affirm this point. To make the killing excusable under the circumstances, on the part of the husband, he must have no other available means at hand of averting the injury to his wife than by killing the assailant.

Third—This point is affirmed.

Fourth—Affirmed. If the prisoner or his wife were assaulted by two or more parties, and either of them in danger of life or great bodily harm, and the danger imminent, or apparently so, and no other means at hand of escaping or averting it, and in attempting to kill the assailant the prisoner unadvisedly killed the deceased, he would be excusable. That is to say, that if the prisoner was so circumstance as to be excusable in taking life in self-defence or himself or his wife, and he undesignedly took the life of the wrong party by mistake, he would be equally excusable as though he had killed the actual assailant.

Fifth—This is also affirmed. If the fatal shot was fired under the excitement or sudden impulse of passion produced by adequate provocation, either in a sudden and unpremeditated affray where actual blows had passed, or blows inflicted upon himself or wife and the shot fired in heat of blood produced thereby, it would be but manslaughter. To reduce it to manslaughter the provocation must be such as the law adjudges to be blows or result from the excitement of a sudden fight or affray. Opprobrious words or insulting language will not afford adequate provocation. The distinction between murder and manslaughter on a sudden fight or manslaughter is supposed to be committed in the sudden heat of blood or ebullition of passion—impulsively done under the excitement of the moment, without any malice, either expressed or implied; but murder, either of the first or second degree is supposed to result from malice. The one is the result of sudden passion, an adequate provocation; the other murder is supposed to result from the wickedness of the heart; that is to be born of malice, either express or implied.

Sixth—If the killing was done in defense of the prisoner's property or family, the same principles apply as already explained. It is true, as alleged in this proposition, that if a man's property or family is attacked he is not bound to retreat from it or them before taking life in its or their defense. That is to say, he is not bound as he is for them defensively to make his own escape if he can. He may defend them, and even take life in their defense, although he might himself escape; but to excuse him under such circumstances, the danger to his life or property must be imminent and urgent, didate, or reasonably appear so to a prudent, right minded man, and no other available or reasonably probable means of averting the danger appears to be at hand, except by killing the assailant. This question is properly awarded to the protection of a man's property is confined to the protection of the possession of his dwelling, and what is a question in regard to the possession of the dwelling house of the prisoner arises here, is for the jury.

The case was submitted to the jury at half past twelve o'clock, and at four in the afternoon they returned with a verdict of *guilty of murder in the second degree*. The prisoner was then remanded to jail for sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was re organized upon the conclusion of the Stein-Roberts homicide case, yesterday, when the following business was transacted:

James W. Smith, indicted for the larceny of a saddle, valued at ten dollars, the property of W. A. Shaw, of Turtle Creek, was placed on trial. The saddle was stolen from the stable of the prosecutor, on the night of the 30th of June, and afterwards disposed of to Mr. Fowler, of Mr. J. H. Fowler, at the Allegheny Drove Yards. When accused of the theft, Smith confessed, but stated in extenuation of his crime that his children were starving. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving the box. A plea for mercy was made by defendant's counsel, but Judge Mellon remarked that the prisoner had already had the advantage of a short set of lashes from Mr. William Little, of Collins's township, and sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of the year and six months, in each case, in the Western Penitentiary.

Tromas Hendrick, indicted for the larceny of a horse cover, the property of James Kirk, Point, of Penn street, was next brought up. During the night of the 4th of May last, the stable of Mr. Dain, was entered and various articles stolen, among others the horse cover in question. The defendant proved that he had merely carried the cover across the street to Mr. Morgan's hotel to save it from destruction, when the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box.

Robert Fowler was next arraigned on the charge of burglary with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Jane Young, of Millersville. On trial.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

This Court met yesterday morning, a full bench present, except Judge Strong, when the following business was taken up:

Webster et. al, vs. Webster; Erie. Judgment affirmed as well as the subsequent proceedings. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Gamble, Slecker & Co. vs. Woods; D. C. Affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

McGinnis vs. McGinnis; D. C. Opinion by Read, J.

Featherston vs. Hespenheide; D. C. Affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Berthold vs. Haigh; C. P. Affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Dunham et. al, vs. Wright et. al.; Erie. Affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

City of Pittsburgh vs. First National Bank; D. C. Ordered for argument at Philadelphia on the 20th of January next.

Hughes appeal; D. C. Argued by Purviance for appellant, and by Shiras and Woods for Weyman appellee.

Mills vs. Bell's heirs; D. C. Argued by Woods and Lazear for plaintiff in error, and by Purviance contra.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Charged with Grand Larceny.

William Clark was arrested and taken before Alderman Morrow yesterday, charged with grand larceny. In April, 1865, it appears, there was stolen from Mr. John G. Raum, a resident of Sharpsburg, nine hundred dollars, five hundred in coin and the remaining four hundred in U. S. Treasury notes. Four men were shortly afterwards arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery, but the bill of indictment was ignored by the Grand Jury. Circumstances have since strongly to Clark as the thief, who had suddenly left the place. Nothing was heard of him until a few days ago, when he was found to have returned to Sharpsburg. Jerome Raum, son of the party who lost the money, accordingly made an information against Clark before Alderman Morrow. Constable Treese succeeded in arresting Clark yesterday in Sharpsburg and brought him to this city. He strongly denied the charge, and refused to enter bail. The Alderman then committed him to jail for a hearing on Monday next.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.—A boy by the name of Charles Allendar attempted to climb up the rugged side of Boyd's Hill, near Temperance Row, on the Monongahela river, on Wednesday, when he lost his footing, and was precipitated down down the declivity, a distance of forty feet, alighting on the Connellsville Railroad track. He was picked up by some companions and conveyed to his home on Seventh street, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Herron. His right arm was broken below the elbow by the fall, and he also sustained several severe bruises about the head and body.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—In making your purchases of clothing, and furnishing goods generally, such as underclothing, hosiery, gloves, cravats, scarfs, etc., for winter wear, there is no spot where a greater variety or more extensive stock of these goods can be found out of which to make the most desirable selections than at the well known and long established clothing establishment of R. B. Norris, No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny city. The citizens of Pittsburgh do less than those of the latter city will find it to their decided advantage to call and examine Mr. Norris's splendid new stock.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending October 21st, at twenty-two—twelve adults and ten children. The following were the causes of death: Dropsy, one; Compression of brain, one; Cholera, one; Constitutional irritation, one; Consumption, one; Chronic Diarrhœa, one; Melancholia, one; Asthma, one; Hereditary Scrofula, one; Diphtheria, three; Pneumonia, one; Inflammation of Bowels, one; Still Born, two; Debilitas and Fever, one; Croup, one, two.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

Invalid reader, do you know what nine-tenths of the bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of *fusel oil*, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of 'herbal extracts' can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound fuye thoroughly rectified is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, Alterative, and anti-bilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other tonic does this. The ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS diffuse an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promote digestion, and produce sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, October 25,—P. M.

The discount market is active and the demand for loans appears on the increase. The supply is scarcely up to the demand, but no real first class paper is refused for the want of funds. Regular customers with most of our heavy discount houses are accommodated at from 10 to 12, but the leading figures in the open market are even higher.

—The New York quotations to-day at S. S. Bryan's Stock rooms were: Gold, 146¾; Eighty-ones, 113¾; old Five Twenties, 114¾; new dito, 110¾; Ten Forties, 99½; first series 7-30's, 106½; second and third ditto, 105½; Michigan Southern, 92; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 109¾; Erie, 81½; Western Union Telegraph, 52¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Chicago and Northwestern, 53½; preferred ditto, 79½; Bennett, 7; Gregory gold, 14; Rocky Mountain, 5¼; Quartz, 5½; Hope, 1¾; Corydon, 6; Texas, 90; Colorado 22½; Nye, 51c; Liberty, 30c.

—The railways are generally lower to-day with the exception of Michigan Southern, which is about the same as yesterday. We notice that the sales of this stock at the several boards yesterday, in New York, amounted to 15,000 shares, which at 92½ would cost $1,387,500, which is about one seventh of the capital. Western Union Telegraph was also active, some 2,700 shares changing hands at about 53. The capital is $28,550,000.

—Mining stocks are also lower, with one or two exceptions. Petroleum stocks have almost disappeared from the New York board. We notice occasional sales of Rynd at 25 cents. United States at 7¾, and Benehcoff at 7. This latter company is said to be getting into spendid condition under the new management, and it will probably soon be able to resume the payment of dividends.

—Columbia Oil is dull. Buyers show no disposition to pay over 16¾, which is considered too low by holders. Marine is in demand at 23¾, the price at which a small lot was picked up at auction on Tuesday evening. Owners of this stock are confident of the success of the Columbia Company, and the regularity of big dividends. This is truly the one in a thousand of oil companies that has met with real success in the development of its property.

—The out of town orders and particularly those from the West, continue heavy, while the speculation in the street, as considered by business, are becoming gradually more and more confident in the belief that all the leading railway shares will reach much higher prices before the year closes, and in view of the present speculative temper and the large earnings of the railways this expectation bi is fair to be realized. The chief interest of the market is still centered in the Northwestern shares, common and preferred, and the latter experienced a further advance. The attention to St. will the former remained firm, the extremes of the day being 54¾@55. The earnings of this road for the third week of October current were $282,290, against $223,822 for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of $58,468, and it is such returns as these which give so much strength to the general upward movement of railway securities. Prices rose enormously high in 18 6 and 1867, on a specie basis, and there is obviously greater danger of speculation pushing will now, when we have not far from nine hundred millions of paper money afloat, the total, exclusive of State bank notes, on the first start having been $874,739,093.—*New York Herald*. *Herald* volume.

—The New York *Herala* says: A heavy "short" interest has been created in the gold market, in anticipation of the payment of the November coupons, amounting to nearly twenty-four millions, of present interest, and the effect of this disbursement has been discounted, and when it is actually made a strong upward reaction will be probable, as large remittances of gold will be required to be made for the benefit drawers of bills of exchange and others who are at present selling sterling with a view to buying gold cheaper. Moreover, much of the half of the interest on the five-twenty loan is due to parties in Europe.

—It is a little singular that while the New York stock market continues, week after week, so very active, that here, in Philadelphia, there should be such languor and inaction. Our market is as dull as a great thaw, with no apparent evidence of a rally. At New York, even the scare of week before last is already forgotten, and operators are ready to take hold of almost anything in the name of a stock at steadily rising prices. While this well-illy characterizes Wall street, it will be observed that little or no excitement is given into enterprises, such as building factories, the construction of railways, and sinking of mines, or any permanent of capital in real estate. It is a fact worthy of notice that there are no railways of any consequence, excepting those having a Government subsidy, and now before Congress, or some existing profits are paying enormous dividends. It is the distrust of the future that shuts out all up in the large cities of low rates of interest, to be in many command in case of great success, such as Cornelius Vanderbilt has lately assured that the lowest point has been touched.—*Philada. Ledger*.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

FRIDAY, October 26, 1866.—Business continues to move along slowly with a fair trade demand for the leading articles. Buyers dont seem to have much faith in the present rates. The stock of goods on the shelves is ample. Another drawback on trade is the present low stage has pretty much suspended operations for that route. The weather has been changeable. At present it is cool, clear, but not as wet as ant. Flour—The market was active with a good speculative demand. For some days the receipts have been very light. Yesterday's were 400 which. This is far below the amount required for daily consumption. Apples—The heavy stock on hand to-day with large receipts have made a dull market. The arrivals were 26 barrels. Cheese—The market has undergone no particular change. The receipts were large, amounting to 700 boxes. The stock on hand is ample for present purposes. Bacon—Prices have been unfavorable for some days and dealers in the trade purchase to lots to supply present wants. Butter dull still holders manage to obtain pretty fair prices. The supply on hand is large Eggs continue in full supply. Dried Fruits—The receipts of Dried Fruits. Dried Fruit—The receipts are steadily increasing, and prices irregular. Buckwheat Flour is arriving freely. Prices are pretty steady. Hay will be found the sales of that cause under our notice.

FRUITS—The market was steady with a good demand for the following prices: Lemons, $16 per box; Havana Oranges, $15 per box; Messina, new lay er, $5 50@5 75 per box; new bunch, $5 25. Figs, new prime, 25c per lb. Currants, new, in 5lbs per lb. Va. Peanuts, 20c per lb. Chestnuts, 20c per lb. The market contains a good supply.

ONIONS—Were in fair demand; sales 80 bbls at $2 50 per bbl. Potatoes—Were in fair demand; sales 200 bbls at $2 50 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in fair demand; sales 50 bbls. in lots, at $4 25@5 25 bbls do. choice, at $5 per bbl.

APPLES—The supply in the market is large; yesterday's receipts were 426 bbls; sales three car loads choice at $5 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Are beginning to arrive pretty freely; sales 50 bbls at $5 per bbl. a prime article.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was dull under large receipts; we note sales 3 tons at $4 50@5 00 per cwt.

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BACON—We continue to notice a fair demand for this article; prices have undergone no change for some days; the sales that came under our notice were: shoulders, 3,000 lbs at 16½; sides, 2,000 lbs at 16½; plain at 22c@23c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

FRIDAY, October 26, 1866.—Crude—The market remains very dull, there being scarcely any demand. The rates were nominal. Bulk, fair gravity, 19@21½c, 46 per ton. Scotch pig moves slowly at 40@50 Bloomsare unchanged. We quote charcoal at 60@100. Manufactured iron is not much inquired after, but holders are firm in their views.

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig is in small supply and held firmly, but with a moderate demand the market is quiet; the sales are 100 tons Glengarnock at $50 ex ship; 150 do to arrive, $49 50; 300@400 do, in lots, from yard, $52@53 for Glengarnock and Gartcherrie, and 70 do sold for Summerlee, $47 ex ship. American is quiet and the offerings still being light; 50 tons No. 2 ex Carbon sold at $46 at E. Port; 50 do No. 1 at Peekskill, $48 at Furnace; Trenton, in lots, $50 and job for No. 1 at 1 2; Pough keepsie, $50@47; and Orange, $51@49. There is now very little to be had for delivery before the close of navigation. We notice, besides, 800 tons No. 1 wrought scrap on terms not made public; 400 do crooked old rails, $49, delivered in Philadelphia; and 600 do old rail, to arrive yet touched; 600 barrels. December, Philadelphia, 37½c. Free Oil—Dull, and nobody appears to want the article.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

THE OIL REGION.

Our last mail advices, from the producing district of the Allegheny report the continued dullness, inactivity and weakness of the market, noticed for some time back, with no prospect of speedy improvement. Some leading dealers believe that prices will still go lower, and that there will be a still duller market than at present. At the decline, among some producers, no less a day or two ago. On the week a few transactions made as follows: 300 barrels Bull Run at $2 75; 500 barrels same place at $2 70; 700 barrels Crystal, 1,000 barrels same place at $2 50; 1,200 barrels same at $2 25 and 200 barrels, Stevenson Farm at $2.

PHILADELPHIA.

Advices of Wednesday, report a continuance of a very dull market and unsettled prices. We quote crude at 22c; 2 00 bbls refined in bond sold at 37½c; small lots at 39c, and free at from 55@56c ₱ gallon, as to color.

NEW YORK.

According to the *Commercial List* of the 24th inst., there has been no falling off in the inquiry for crude prices still favor buyers. The sales are 10,500 bbls at 22½@23c in bbls, 15½@16c in bulk, and 16@17c, packages returned for 40@f gravity, 21@26c for low gravity in bbls, and 17@18c, packages returned, closing at 22c and 46c for 40@f gravity; 24@25 for November, 22 @23c. S. O., 1,000 do, first week in November, 24@25c. For Refined in bond there continues a good export demand, and prices have further declined lately. Exporters have purchased quite freely, the sales for the three days aggregating about 20,000 bbls, as follows for L. S., 3,000 bbls for P. W. & C. R. R. at 39c; 1,000 for P. W. & C. R. R. at 39½c; 1,000 for L. S. at 39½c; 2,000 for S. W. and 40@40½c for P. W. closing at 39½@39¾c; 2,000 for L. S. to N. at 39½c; and 3,400 for S. W., 1,500 bbls to W. for November part 39c; 4,000 do for December 39c; 3,500 do U. K. to arrive, W. in on, 38½c and 10,000 on free, 21c. Free is dull, and we only hear of small sales at 61 @62c; 1,000 bbls Rockhurn sold at 61 50.

The receipts at this port since January 1, 1866, were 824 218 barrels, against 461,561 barrels same time last year.

The following is the quantity exported from the United States, from January 1st to October 24th:

	1866.	1865.
New York, gal's	26,204,951	10,106,545
Boston, "	3,271,161	485,355
Philade'phia, "	20,799,291	6,582,038
Baltimore, "	1,271,000	606,571
Portland, "	11,434	10,027
New Bedford, "	50,000	50,000
Total, "	49,963,042	18,291,137
Same time 1864, "		26,260,145
Same time 1863, "		21,743,252

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, October 25, 1866.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

CATTLE—The market during the week was well supplied. The sales were to a fair extent at a slight advance over last week's prices. Nearly all the cattle were a number of Eastern dealers. The extreme rates this week were $5@7 75 per cwt, against $4@8 last week. The sales of cattle for the week, 1,113 head; last week, 915 head; increase, 262 head. Toward the close, the market became dull. The figures which were current early in the week were difficult to obtain at the close. Several head remain in the yards for want of a purchaser. The number of Eastern purchasers on hand were not large. Their purchases were limited.

HOGS—As the spring season approaches, the receipts are beginning to increase. The offerings were the largest we have noted for some time. buyers, however appear shy. The present asking rates don't meet their views; the result is a dull market. The weather in order to regular the prices. Just as soon as Packers enter the Market the rates will become more settled. A few round parcels were disposed to at $5 25@5 50 per cwt.; in a retail way a shade higher prices were obtained.

SHEEP—The supply was limited, and so was the demand. The few for sale was fully up to the late prices were governed by the quality, Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $4 10, 5 90@6 50 per cwt.; transactions were made at all these prices.

LAMBS were in fair demand; prices were unchanged, varying from $5 00@6 00 per head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Lafferty & Glass	Mayers	20	22,000	$7 10
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Lafferty & Glass, sold 25 head short cattle at $5 50 ₱ cwt. The same firm retailed about 72 head, at $5 00@7 00 ₱ cwt.

C. Wolf, sold 13 head Ohio stock, at $4 00@6 75 ₱ cwt.

Hazlewood & Co., sold 10 head, at $4 00@6 50 ₱ cwt.

Kerwin, sold, in lots, 48 head, at $5 00@7 00 ₱ cwt.

Marvin, sold 37 head, mixed, at $5 87 ½ cwt.

Emerick & Co., sold 16 head, at $7 00; 2 do, at $6 00 ₱ cwt.

James Morgan, sold 37 head, at $6 50@7 75 ₱ cwt.

Heyl, sold 12 head, at $5 75@7 50 ₱ cwt.

Merrick & Dowd, sold 36 head, at $5 00@7 25 ₱ cwt.

Semple, sold 19 head, at $5 ₱ cwt.

Sharp, sold 16 head, at $6 37 ₱ cwt.

Jones, sold 18 head, at $5 50 ₱ cwt.

Martin & Co. sold 18 head at $7 00 ₱ cwt.

Rhanberg, sold, in lots, 21 head at $5 50@7 75 ₱ cwt.

Verner & Co., sold 19 head at $5 20@6 20 ₱ cwt.

Ritchilds & Eckert, sold 22 head at $6 50@7 50 ₱ cwt.

Myers & Needy, sold 16 head of extra cattle at $8 50, and 12 head at $8 35; 65 head of stock at $5 50, and retailed about 100 head at $5@8 50 ₱ cwt.

Marks & Trautman, sold, in lots, 130 head at $5 50@8 25 ₱ cwt.

Kraus & Hann, sold 18 head at $7 25. The same firm retailed 60 head at $5 50@8 50 ₱ cwt.

Greenfield & Kahn, sold altogether 62 head at $5 37 @6 00 ₱ cwt.

Carr & McAllister, sold, in lots, 75 head at $5 50@7 75 ₱ cwt.

Hogs.

The New York market remains very firm under light receipts, but sales are very sparingly to supply current wants. Good grades are scarce, and cannot be bought except at an advance upon the ruling currency; the sales are 300 bales at 90@96c for ordinary to prime.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 18th says: Hops are being delivered to our dealers in large quantities, and the price is firm at 50@52c for the best samples. At these prices, and still lower, all the hops cannot yet be sent to England; but without a foreign demand all good hops will be taken up at high prices.

Emmet Wells, in his circular dated New York, October 24, giving the weekly hop market, made the statement, that the crop in the country was large and that we would have some for export. This set down a number of prominent New York dealers as they are satisfied that the yield will not be any more than required for our own consumption. Their card is published in the New York *Commercial List* of the 24th inst.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *North American* of Wednesday says: Pig metals is fair demand at full rates, with sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $47@50 and 1,500 tons of No. 2 at $44 @46 per ton. Scotch pig moves slowly at 48@50 Blooms are unchanged. We quote charcoal at $90@100. Manufactured iron is not much inquired after, but holders are firm in their views.

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig is in small supply and held firmly, but with a moderate demand the market is quiet; the sales are 100 tons Glengarnock at $50 ex ship; 150 do to arrive, $49 50; 300@400 do, in lots, from yard, $52@53 for Glengarnock and Gartcherrie, and 70 do sold for Summerlee, $47 ex ship. American is quiet and the offerings still being light; 50 tons No. 2 ex Carbon sold at $46 at E. Port; 50 do No. 1 at Peekskill, $48 at Furnace; Trenton, in lots, $50 and job for No. 1 at 1 2; Poughkeepsie, $50@47; and Orange, $51@49. There is now very little to be had for delivery before the close of navigation. We notice, besides, 800 tons No. 1 wrought scrap on terms not made public; 400 do crooked old rails, $49, delivered in Philadelphia; and 600 do old rail, to arrive yet touched; 600 barrels. December, Philadelphia, 37½c. Free Oil—Dull, and nobody appears to want the article.

PROVISION MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

Mail advices of Tuesday report holders firmer, Mess pork held at $22 50, with small sales; 20 bbls in lots at $23. Bacon in fair demand; sales of 109 casks shoulders at 15¾@16c; clear sides at 19¾@20c; 16 do shoulders at 16c; 6 do rib sides at 19@c; 7 do clear sides at 20c; 5 do hams at 22c. Lard—Dull; sales Saturday of 40 tcs at 15½c; small lots at 16c; kegs at 18¾@19c.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* of Wednesday says: There are evidences of a break in Mess Pork in New York, and more dispositions was manifested to sell in our market to-day, but no decline reported. Sales could have been bought at $22 50, but25f lots were pressed on the market still lower figures would have to be generally asked. Bulk Meats—Sales to-day are offered sparingly and some sales were effected at 16c loose, which is a fair average. Some round lots of rib sides were sold at 19¾@19¾c loose, but 19¾@19½c is generally asked. Bacon—Sales to-day are offered sparingly and some sales were effected at 16c loose, which is a fair average. Some round lots of rib sides were sold at 19¾@19¾c loose, but 19¾@19½c is generally asked. Lard—Sales to-day are offered sparingly and some sales were effected at 16c loose, which is a fair average. Some round lots of rib sides were sold at 19¾@19¾c loose, but 19¾@19½c is generally asked. Whiskey—Sales to-day are offered sparingly and some sales were effected at 16c loose, which is a fair average. Some round lots of rib sides were sold at 19¾@19¾c loose, but 19¾@19½c is generally asked.

Lumber Markets.

THURSDAY, October 25—P. M.

PITTSBURGH.

The market for Lumber in the water is not very active, there being but few sales which came under our notice. Prices for Boards from $24 to $28. Square timber is held at 15c per cubic foot. Prices for Lumber at the Yards continues good at the following quotations:

Clear B. M. $50 00; 1st Common $35 00; 2d Common Boards, 2d common Scantling, $30 00; Fencing, Flooring, $40 00; Dressed Sheeting, $35 00; Dressed Palings, $30 00; Undressed Palings, $25 00; Shingles No. 1, 6 inch, $8 00 to 8 50. Shingles No. 1 $7 50 to 8 00; No. 2 do $6 50. Hemlock $23 00; Plain lumber, rawed to order $35 00.

CINCINNATI.

There has been a steady market since our last report. The yards are well supplied with all kinds, and prices remain firm. We quote the wholesale rates:

Lumber—Clear, per M., $70 00@80 00; first common, per M., $50 00@60 00; second common, per M. $38 00@40 00; first common flooring, per M. $50 00@55 00; second common flooring, per M. $30 00@35 00; second common, per M. $25 00@28 00; common weather boarding dressed, per M. $30 00@35 00; second common weather boarding dressed, per M. $25 00; fine lath, per M. $5 00; shingles, per M. $5 00@5 50; fine lath shaved, per M. $6 50@7 00; fine shingles, per M. $5 50@6 00; 4 inch siding, per M. $32 00@35 00; 6 inch siding, per M. $32 00@35 00; 4 inch siding, dressed and matched, per M. $40 00@45 00; 6 inch siding, dressed and matched, per M. $40 00@45 00; 4 inch flooring, dressed and matched, per M. $40 00@45 00; 6 inch flooring, dressed and matched, per M. $40 00@45 00; 4 inch ceiling, dressed and matched, per M. $40 00@45 00; 6 inch ceiling